

VOL. 3

JANUARY, 1904

NO. 2

K.C.S. CURRENT EVENTS

ALONG THE LINE
OF THE



KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RY.

AN
AGRICULTURAL
AND
INDUSTRIAL
MAGAZINE.

S. G. WARNER,
GEN'L PASS. & TICKET AGT.



PUBLISHED BY
THE GENERAL
PASSENGER
DEPARTMENT
OF THE
KANSAS CITY
SOUTHERN
RAILWAY.

F. E. ROESLER,
TRAV. PASS &
IMMIGRATION ACT

KANSAS CITY

K·C·S·

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY

"STRAIGHT AS THE CROW FLIES"

KANSAS CITY TO THE GULF

THE ONLY DIRECT LINE FROM KANSAS CITY
TO

**The Beaumont-Port
Arthur Oil District**

Winter Resorts

**And All Points in Gulf Coast
Rice Growing Region**

SOLID THROUGH TRAINS

With Pullman Sleeper and Free Chair Cars.
Through Sleeper between Kansas City and Houston.
Special Sleeper between Kansas City and Joplin.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION TO

F. E. ROESLER, S. G. WARNER, G. P. and T. A.
Trav. Pass. and Immig. Agt. KANSAS CITY, MO.

SILoam SPRINGS, ARKANSAS,

IS A GOOD PLACE TO LIVE

BECAUSE IT IS NEITHER TOO HOT NOR TOO COLD, NO NEGROES.
NO MOSQUITOES, NO SALOONS, GOOD SCHOOLS, SIX CHURCHES,

Siloam Springs, Ark.

Is a good place to do business, because there is business here to be done. The Banking facilities are the best. Its merchants are wide awake and the people are prosperous.

Siloam Springs, Ark.

Is in the heart of the fruit belt. Apples, Peaches, Fruits and Berries of all kinds can be most profitably grown; also, wheat corn and all farm products. The diversity of its crops makes it a desirable country for the farmer and fruit grower.



Siloam Springs, Ark.

Invites you to come and locate. The lands are cheap and productive. A most desirable place for home-builders. Young men with energy can accumulate wealth rapidly and old men with means can live comfortably at a small outlay.

Siloam Springs, Ark.

Is a Health Resort, either in summer or winter, being cool in summer and the greatest abundance of good pure water, and in winter the climate is mild and healthful.

For Further Information Address

SILoam SPRINGS COMMERCIAL CLUB,

SILoam SPRINGS, ARK.

CONNELLY HARRINGTON, President.

D. ZIMERMAN, Secretary

BLOSSOM HOUSE CAFE.



When visiting Kansas City stop at BLOSSOM HOUSE, opposite Union Depot.
Street cars for all parts of the city pass the door.

HOME COOKING

FIRST-CLASS SERVICE

DORNSIFE RESTAURANT CO.

819 MAIN ST., KANSAS CITY

Open All Night

Telephone 2317 Main

Westville, Indian Ty.

Westville is in the center of one of the best agricultural and fruit districts on the line of the Kansas City Southern R. R.

It has at present about 1000 people and is growing rapidly.

It has two railroads and there is no question about titles to town property.

You can own your own home at Westville—we will sell you lots on the installment plan—\$3.00 per week. If these terms don't suit you we will make terms that will. We want you here.

AT PRESENT WESTVILLE NEEDS:

We need a good restaurant.

It is an excellent location for a good newspaper man.

There is room for one or two good lawyers.

We need a laundry—none here.

We need a photographer—none here.

The country is outgrowing the town.

This is an excellent location for a spoke and handle factory. Plenty of fine oak and hickory at your own price.

Write to E. BEE GUTHREY at Westville, I. T. and he will furnish you with full information.

Come to a Mild and Healthy Climate.



150 Farms from

....\$2.50 to \$7.50....

in the vicinity of this growing city. We are the largest dealers in our line.

....SEND FOR LIST....

Texarkana, Texas.

CURRENT EVENTS

JANUARY 1, 1904.

VOLUME THREE

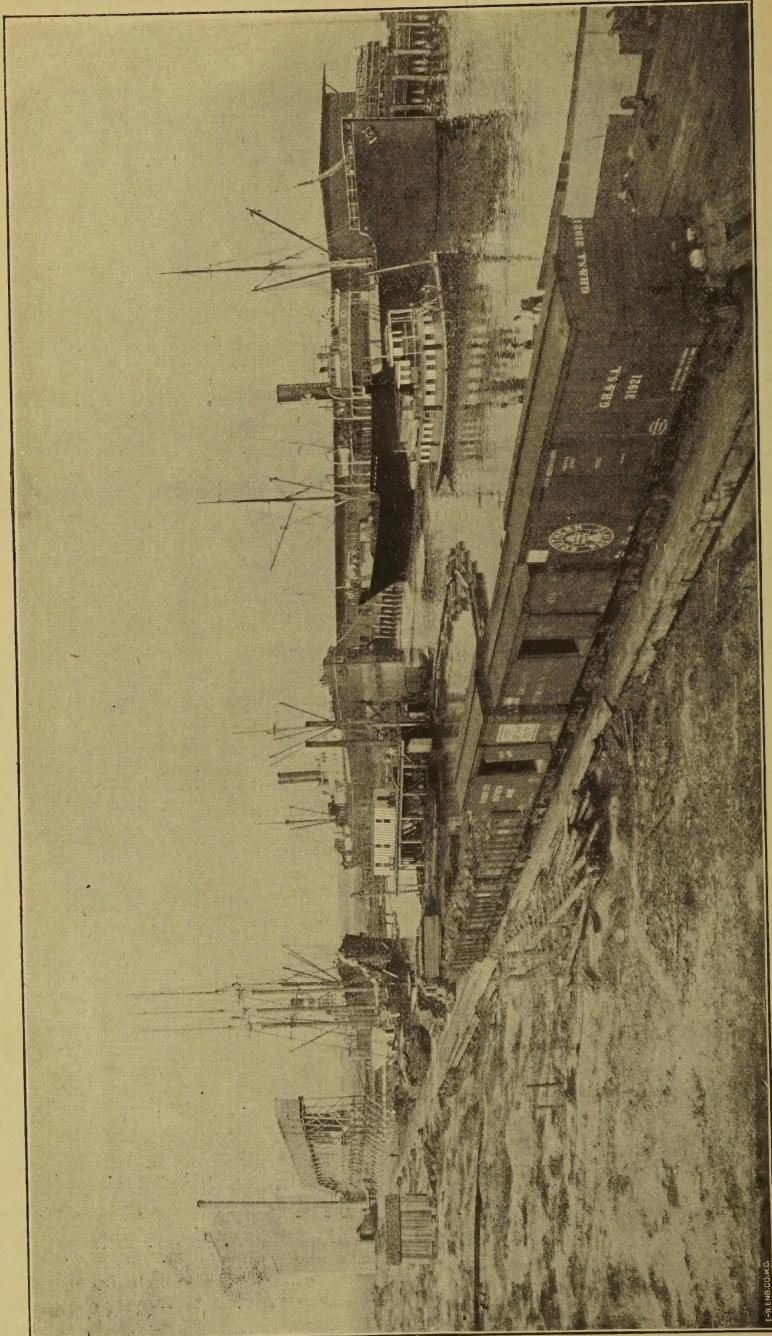


CONTENTS.

The American Hen	5
The Great White Bat of Sierra Blanca	7
The Growth of DeQueen, Ark.	8
Something About Bowie County,	
Texas	12
Southern Pine, Rice Straw and	
Paper Making	14
Progress of Coal Mining-	18
Tobacco Culture in Texas and	
Louisiana	19
The Cotton Crop of 1903	21
Actual Results From Truck Farm-	
ing	22
Missouri's Lead and Zinc Pro-	
duction	25
The Field Crops of Missouri and	
Kansas	27
A New Fruit and Truck Growing	
Country	28
“Dixie”	30
City of Shreveport, La.	31
From the Orchards and Truck	
Gardens	33
Some Towns in the Louisiana	
Timber Belt	36
Latest Game Laws of Texas and	
Missouri	38
The Indian Territory	39
Industrial Notes	40
Reliable Information	42

NUMBER TWO





LOADING AT THE DOCKS AT PORT ARTHUR,

The American Hen.

Secretary Wilson, of the United States agricultural department, recently directed a special investigation into the affairs of the American hen, which resulted in bringing out some very surprising facts. As a result of the enquiry, it was learned that the value of all fowls on farms is \$85,974,000. About \$15,000,000 is deducted from this sum to represent the fowls under the age of three months, so that the balance embraces the stock that is kept for breeding and laying.

The estimated number of chickens in the country is 250,000,000, producing for market in one year poultry worth \$136,000,000 and eggs worth \$144,000,000, a total value of about \$280,000,000. This represents an income of 400 per cent on a similar investment. It is found that the poultry and eggs of 1900 outvalued the total exports of animals and animal products during all the years down to and including 1900.

The value of all the wool produced by all the sheep in the country is only about one-third of the value of the egg product of the American hen. Iowa is the banner state in the matter of egg production, furnishing in 1900 99,000,000 dozen, worth over \$10,000,000. Ohio comes second, with 91,000,000 dozen, having a total value of \$10,299,000. The value of poultry raised in New York in 1900 was \$6,161,000, and the value of the egg product the same year was \$3,630,000.

The statistics of the department prove that the American hen produces more wealth than all the gold and silver mines in the country combined. The value of the eggs alone is twice as much as the total product of all the oil wells in the country. In 1899 the poultry and egg products exceeded in value the wheat crop of twenty-eight states and territories, the total production of eggs being 1,290,000,000 dozen. This amounts to 43,127,000 cases of thirty dozen each, of which an average refrigerator car will hold 400 cases. To carry the egg product of the country would require a train 868 miles long, with the locomotive at Chicago and the caboose at Washington.

In Kansas, southwest Missouri and northwest Arkansas, the rising of poultry constitutes a source of considerable revenue. Kansas alone ships annually from 28,000,000 to 30,000,000 eggs, aggregating over 200 carloads and worth from \$1,200,000 to \$1,500,000. A record of the shipments of Missouri and Arkansas is not at this time available, but the shipments from stations on the line of the Kansas City Southern railway in these states amount to two million pounds of poultry and several thousand turkeys, worth about \$120,000 and over 100,000 cases of eggs, worth \$385,740. The egg receipts in the Kansas City market during 1901 were 512,721 cases, or 15,381,630 dozen, worth at wholesale \$1,924,703.

Poultry production, as carried on in southern Missouri and northern Arkansas, is yet conducted on comparatively primitive lines. It is not a separate and distinct business in any sense, but one of the minor industries of the farm, the industrial part of the business being left to the care of the hens. Here and there an incubator may be found, but they are not plentiful. The eggs reach the local buyer in all sorts of quantities and packages and are repacked and assorted by the buyer and then shipped. Poultry is handled the same way. It is a sort of hit or miss industry, with the chances that the farmer will come out ahead whatever be the price in the market. In the eastern states poultry raising has been reduced to a scientific basis, and the following description of a great poultry farm at Sidney, Ohio, is contained in *The Scientific American* of recent date:

"This farm," says *The Scientific American*, "ranks as the largest of its kind in the United States, and probably in the world. The buildings which comprise the plant consist of two main structures and a number of smaller inclosures. All are of brick construction, with slate roofs; and more than \$100,000 has been expended in buildings and equipment, exclusive of the cost of the site, which comprises 140 acres."

The hatchery, or broiler plant, is 480 feet in length. The main portion of the building is built in the form of the letter U, and has a periphery of 840 feet. In the basement of the other part are thirty incubators, each containing 300 eggs, so that there is a total of 9,000 eggs daily in a state of incubation. The filling of the machines is so timed that one incubator will discharge its brood each day, and thus the plant may be said to have a daily hatching capacity of 300 chickens. From the incubator cellar, the small chickens are taken to what is known as the 'nursery,' which constantly shelters 6,000 young chickens, ranging in age from one to thirty days. When the chickens have attained the age of thirty-one days, they are lowered by an elevator to the ground floor and put in the U-shaped part of the building which is divided into sixty pens. The chickens advance one pen each day, so that at the end of two months they have completed the circuit and are ready for transference to the shipping department. It may be noted, in this connection, that the U-shaped portion of the building is constantly tenanted by about 21,000 chickens, ranging in age from thirty to ninety days. The egg-house at the Sidney plant is 537 feet in length, and similar in construction to the building above described. It is bisected lengthwise by a four-foot aisle, on each side of which are thirty pens containing fifty hens apiece. The 3,000 high-grade Leghorn fowls produce daily 200 dozens of unfertile eggs for culinary purposes. The eggs for the incubators are produced by 900 high-grade Plymouth Rock fowls. As indicating the proportion of loss, it may be stated that out of every 450 eggs which go into the incubators, an average of 300 perfect broilers are obtained. Connected with the egg-house is an egg-washing and marketing room where the date is stamped upon each egg sent to market."

Instead of allowing the hens to run at large, mingling freely, they are divided

into colonies of thirty hens each. Each colony has its own reservation, maintained in the highest state of hygienic cleanliness, and each group of hens is separate and isolated at all times from the others. This also facilitates the use of feed best calculated to insure the greatest productiveness—and as an indication of what has been accomplished in this direction, it may be pointed out that the average yearly yield at these scientific poultry farms is in the neighborhood of 200 eggs from each hen, whereas under the ordinary conditions the average yield does not exceed forty eggs. With the segregation of the hens in small colonies the danger of epidemics among poultry has been reduced to the minimum. Another new adjunct is found in the automatic nest, which preserves the eggs free from the taint of incubation, as the egg is immediately automatically removed after it is laid. The automatic nest has a hole in the bottom, beneath which is a revolving desk that receives the egg as soon as it is laid and moves it away from the nest.

The center of the incubator manufacturing business is in the middle West, and one town in Illinois turns out more than 50,000 incubators every year. It is estimated that not less than 500,000 incubators are now in use in the United States. Many of the large poultry firms have incubators with a capacity of 1,000 eggs each, and from which there may be hatched 10,000 chickens a year, the loss varying from 5 to 20 per cent. In the testing of eggs the electric light has superseded the old candle and rendered conditions more perfect for thorough work. Finally, the transportation facilities have so improved that in a modern refrigerator car eggs are conveyed from Chicago to New York in sixty hours. Unexpected delays nowadays cause no serious losses, as re-icing plants are maintained at convenient states on most of the large lines of railway.



The Great White Bat of Sierra Blanca.

A Tradition of the Chihua Indians.

Half way up the Sierra Blanca peak, approaching it from the south where the cedars and the spruce trees are thickest and the pinon grows in profusion, there is a perpendicular wall of rock. Go eastward to its end, turn around its jagged corner, and there is a narrow shelf rising rapidly several hundred feet and leading to a small deep canyon, in which there is a very dense growth of trees. Dark is the shade and profuse the growth of ferns and mosses, and velvety under foot the dark soil made of the leaves that have fallen for ages. Go up this small canyon a few hundred yards; then stop and go no farther. Before you is the mouth of a canyon leading to the heart of the Sierra. Its height is equal to the height of three men, and its width is equal to four times its height, and so dense is the growth of trees at its mouth that little, if any, light can enter it. Within is blackness profound. At dusk there emerge from it clouds upon clouds of the winged bats, who return at the early dawn.

Far in the innermost bowels of the mountain, in an immense arched cavern, there is hanging, the head downwards, as do all bats, from a ledge near the dome, the great white-winged mouse. Tread softly and wake it not. It is a servant of Montezuma, and he who derides him or persecutes his people shall surely come to grief, lasting to the end of time. Its body is twice as large as the largest buffalo, and each of its wings has the length of ten varas, and is nearly transparent; it has powerful claws and its teeth are sharp as knives.

About seven generations ago it happened that some white priests of the new religion bearing crossed sticks and wearing long gowns, and strange warriors carrying thunder sticks, entered a village in the Rinconada, where there are still growing some cottonwood trees, and where the inhabitants engraved their story on the rocks. The white strangers defiled there the sacred estufa, quenched the sacred fire of our fathers and planted a crossed stick. They murdered all of the priests

of Montezuma in the estufa but one, who lay sick in his house. In the middle of the night he who was sick crawled to the estufa, saved some of the live coals, and in his house fanned to life again the sacred fire. At the coming of dawn, the men of the brown gowns, the servants of the evil one, seized the white-haired old priest. Their warriors tied him to the tail of a horse, dragged him through the village and beat him with a whip of bull's hide until he fell to the ground as one dead, and he lay there in the burning sunshine all day, unconscious and without food or water. As he lay thus there came to him the spirit of Montezuma and whispered unto him: "Take thou the sacred fire to the abode of the great white bat, and there those that suffer for me shall see my face, their hurts be healed and their grievances avenged"; and as the rays of the sun came over the Sierra Blanca, and the gray mists of dawn were being transformed into the banks of gold, ruby and silver floating high above, there, in the innermost depths of the mountain, was burning the sacred fire.

With the coming of day the strangers sought the keeper of the sacred fire and found him not. They unleashed their dogs and two of their priests and ten of their warriors followed them up the mountain, and the dogs led them to the cavern, and in the heart of the mountain. In the centre of the great circular hall, whose dome-shaped roof is 100 varas high, and lost in the blackness of night, they found the aged priest of Montezuma praying before the sacred fire. And they rushed forward with evil intent, when, with the roar of the hurricane, there came down from the dome of the cavern, like an arrow shot from a bow, the great white bat, and with one blow of his wings he struck all of them down. Seizing two steel-clad warriors in each claw and one in his mouth, he flew out of the cavern, and the flames of the sacred fire leaped high in salute as he passed. In a few moments he returned,

seized five more and flew out, and again he returned and seizing the two priests of the evil one, whose wails of agony could be heard re-echoing through the cavern and its labyrinth of passages, he disappeared for a longer time. On his return he carried on his back the priests that had been slain in the sacred estufa of the Rinconada. He threw the dogs upon the sacred fire and went to sleep again in the dome of the cavern, awaiting the further summons of his master.

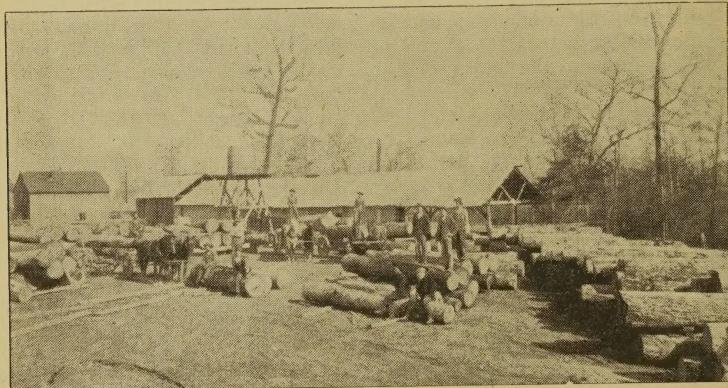
In the village in the broad light of day, six graves opened and six priests of Montezuma arose therefrom, mounted an invisible steed and disappeared in the skies. The strangers and the remaining priests who witnessed this, crossed themselves and fled from the village. In the heart of the mountain there is yet burning the

sacred fire, and guarding it until the return of Montezuma are the seven priests of the Rinconada.

The Comanches related to our forefathers many months later that they had found among the jagged cliffs of the Guadalupe mountains, nearly 100 miles away, the bodies of ten strange warriors, whose armor was shattered into fragments and imbedded in the rotting flesh. The priests of the God of the whites were never heard of more. Whether the great white bat devoured them or the Evil One got his own, no man knows.

This is the way my greatgrandfather told the story. "We have found some virtues in the new religion, and have among us some of their priests with whom we can find no fault," said Mariano, "now let us sleep."

F. E. ROESLER.



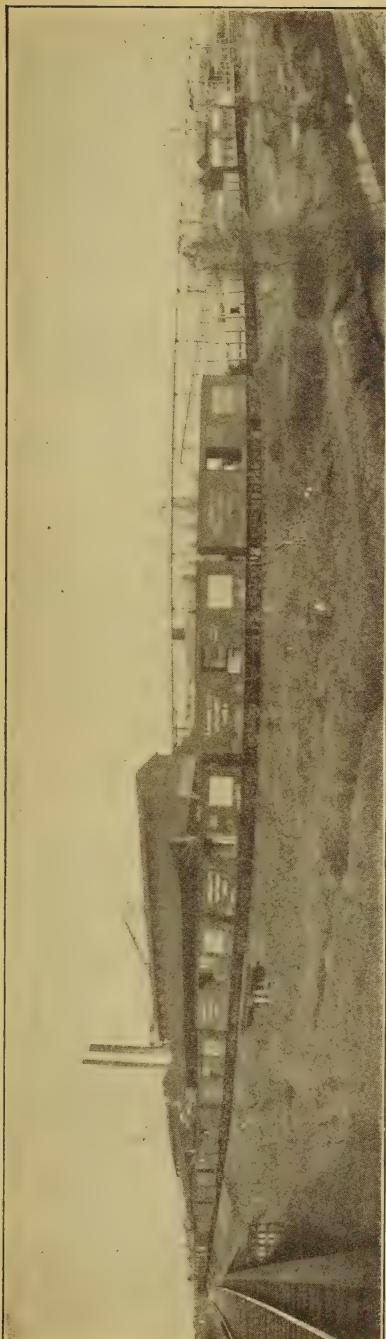
A HARDWOOD SAW MILL AT DEQUEEN, ARKANSAS.

The Growth of DeQueen, Arkansas.

During the construction period of the Kansas City Southern railway in 1897, there were laid out a string of townsites, extending at intervals of a few miles from one end of the line to the other. The country traversed by the railway was to a large extent new and undeveloped, though blessed with the greatest variety of resources, not only in timber but agricultural, horticultural and mineral lines as well. As to which townsitc would ultimately be developed into prosperous

towns, the prophets were very much at sea. Granting the local resources to be abundant, much depends on the character and energy of the first settlers, if the town is to grow rapidly or otherwise.

The townsitc sale at DeQueen, Sevier county, Ark., was held April 26th, and brought in \$30,000. A sufficient number of people were interested at the outset to make an effort to build a town, and on October 1st, 1899, had established a prosperous business point. On that day fifty-



THE DIERKS SAW MILL PLANT AT DEQUEEN, ARK.

four of the fifty-six business houses were destroyed by fire but reconstruction began on the following day and business was resumed.

The population in 1903 is three thousand, and substantial brick business blocks line the commercial part of town, there being now twenty-eight brick and stone buildings in town, while the residence portion contains numerous attractive homes. DeQueen is located in a region exceptionally well provided in the way of available natural resources, which can be developed in a commercial way. In the northern and northeastern portions of Sevier county are vast deposits of zinc, lead and copper, slate and valuable building stones, which are now being developed on an extensive scale and promise to contribute greatly to the commercial assets of the county.

The supply of merchantable timber is very large, and the timber industry and its allied manufacturing enterprises, employ a large number of men in and about DeQueen and in the neighboring forest. The largest establishments at DeQueen are the lumber manufacturing plants of the Dierks Lumber and Coal Company. Their short leaf pine saw mill is equipped with a double band saw capable of cutting 125,000 feet of lumber per day. Their planing department contains fifteen machines, with a capacity of 175,000 feet per day. Their hardwood mill at DeQueen has a single band saw, with a daily run of 50,000 feet of hardwood. In and about the mills are employed 175 men at wages varying from \$1.25 to \$6 per day. The Forbes & Sons mill, also at DeQueen, manufactures chiefly hardwood lumber and wagon material, its daily capacity being about 25,000 feet. Some thirty men are employed in and about the mill, and sixteen teams are kept for hauling logs. This mill company maintains a tram-road some five miles in length.

The DeQueen & Eastern railway, some thirty miles in length and connecting the towns of DeQueen and Locksburg, was constructed by the Dierks Lumber and Coal Company, and maintains a regular freight and passenger service. It has built up a good local business and passes through a section of country worthy of homeseekers' careful attention.

Among the local industries of DeQueen are an ice manufacturing plant, an electric light plant, a pickle factory, bottling



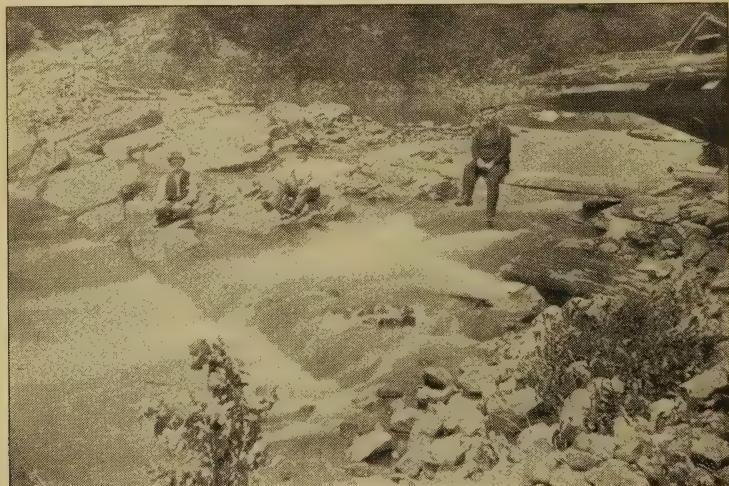
PICKING BLACKBERRIES AT DEQUEEN, ARK.

works and a fruit cannery. The local school facilities are of a high order, and social and religious organizations are numerous. The mercantile community is well established in substantial buildings. There are in the town two banks, several newspapers and several good hotels.

The country surrounding DeQueen is in general undulating, in places hilly, but with enough smooth land to make good farms. It has the general characteristics of the Ozark foothills, being supplied with the purest water, and being remarkably healthful at all times of the year. The bottom and bench lands of the Roll-

ing Fork, Cossatott and Ouachita rivers are more generally devoted to the general field crops, among which cotton and corn predominate, though small grains, oats, grasses are more or less extensively grown. Stock raising is a profitable business in Sevier county, as the natural pasturage is good the greater part of the year and the winter so mild as to reduce the cost of feeding to the minimum.

Much of the land in the immediate vicinity of the town is devoted to fruit culture and commercial truck growing, which has in the course of the last three or four years developed into a prosperous



ON ROLLING FORK RIVER, SEVIER COUNTY, ARK.



YOUNG PEACH TREE NURSERY AT DEQUEEN, ARK.

industry. The fruit crop of 1903 was, owing to the late frost, the first in fifteen years, very scant, but ordinarily five crops out of six yield handsome returns. The peach is the preferred fruit, and some idea of the profit in its cultivation may be obtained from reports of the crop of 1902. Among the numerous returns were: S. H. Nelson, of DeQueen, from less than three acres in Elberta peaches, \$400; Thomas J. Wolfe, from one and three-quarter acres in truck, spinach \$87.50, radishes \$125, cantaloupes \$70, total truck \$282.50; from four hundred Elberta trees, \$900. Is now planting 2,500 Elberta trees. Taylor Bros., from thirty trees, \$90 worth of peaches. During the last year or so thousands of peach trees have been planted, and it is estimated that within three years there will be bearing within five miles of DeQueen a quarter million of trees. The Oklahoma Vinegar Company, who have a pickle salting station at DeQueen, have purchased thousands of bushels of cucumbers from the truck growers, and are so well satisfied with the product that they will plant 200 acres, besides buying the crops of the other growers. The run of the DeQueen cannery was very satisfactory, and Mr. T. W. Wade, the manager, states: "Finer

tomatoes than grow at DeQueen can be found nowhere on earth." The output of the cannery found a ready sale, and next year the quantity turned out will be greatly increased. Strawberry growing is also an important business. While 1903 was not the best year for this crop, it nevertheless yielded handsome returns, one tract of one and two-fifths acres netting the grower \$325 after paying all incidental expenses. The raising of cantaloupes has been very profitable and the annual shipment exceeds 25,000 crates. The river bottom is well suited for early potatoes, and large quantities find their way north. Lands are comparatively cheap, ranging in price from ten dollars per acre upward. In the eastern part of the county there is still some vacant government land, which can be obtained under the U. S. land laws. The values of the land are determined largely by their proximity to town, their facilities for handling the fruit, the nearness of school and churches and other considerations, but a newcomer will have no trouble in finding a location equal to his means, if not his desires. He can do more here with a smaller outlay of capital than he can almost anywhere else.

Something about Bowie County, Texas.

This county was named in honor of Colonel James Bowie, who gave up his life in the massacre of the Alamo at San Antonio. It lies in the extreme northeastern corner of Texas, being bounded on the east and partly on the north by the state of Arkansas. Red river skirts the northern edge and Sulphur fork of the same stream constitutes the southern boundary. Originally it was part of Red River county of the Republic of Texas, but after the incorporation of the state of Texas, in 1842, the area now known as Bowie county was organized as a separate county.

The first settlement was at DeKalb, which is still a thriving town of 1,000 people, doing a considerable business in cotton and commercial truck. The first settlers, as in all that section of country, were mostly hunters and trappers, followed later by cotton growers from the Gulf states, east of the Mississippi. With the introduction of cotton growing, came the rapid settlement of the extremely rich lowlands or "river bottom," followed later on by the settlement of the uplands; De Kalb was the original county seat, which was moved to the town of Boston and finally located at New Boston, on the transcontinental branch of the Texas & Pacific railway. For a short time the county seat was at Texarkana, but the destruction of the court house in 1873 caused it to be removed to the present site in the exact center of the county.

New Boston has about 1,500 inhabitants, and among the institutions are the county buildings, a steam cotton gin, oil mill, pressed brick manufactory, numerous business buildings, hotels and churches. During the Civil War, Bowie county had between 700 and 800 voters, most of whom were embroiled in the war, and little progress of any kind was made. After the close of hostilities settlers flowed in from other states, and the rapid construction of railways superseded the steamboats as means of transportation. Cotton was still the world's staple and the county soon recovered from the ravages of war. It was found that other crops

than cotton paid as well or better and corn, oats and small grain, potatoes and other vegetables, tree fruits, small fruits and commercial truck could be grown to advantage and shipped north to supply the market of the big cities.

Towns sprang up at Ingersoll, Corley, Maud and Bassett, and Dalby Springs became a fashionable watering place. Texarkana was settled in 1873 and to-day is a great manufacturing, distributing and railway center. Bowie county has now about 5,000 voters, and though still thinly settled and just beginning its development on modern lines, contains manufactories of furniture, wagons, lumber, implement stock, building material, pressed and rough brick, potteries and many minor industries. The county has now 116 school houses and employs 139 teachers, exclusive of the splendid free school system of Texarkana. The county receives annually from the state school fund more than \$20,000, which aids materially in reducing local school taxation. The average taxable value of land is \$2.77 per acre and the tax rate about 60 cents on the \$100 valuation.

Of the soils and their productiveness an authority states: "Fully 80 per cent of the land in the county is susceptible of profitable cultivation, when denuded of timber. The remainder is excellent stock land, affording good pasturage during nine months of the year. The soil is red or black loam, that on the rivers being very deep and heavy, while that on the uplands is light and friable and exceptionally well adapted to fruits. The ferruginous properties of much of the upland soil give the fruits here a fine coloring and a rich flavor. Peaches, pears, strawberries, raspberries, figs and grapes find here a congenial climate and mature in sufficient time to be placed on the market before the fruits of the southeastern states. The cleared bottom lands, with rich deep black loam, are being devoted to the cultivation of Irish potatoes, the acreage being increased every year. These are large fine potatoes, maturing early and are practically disposed of before the Arkansas and Oklahoma po-



A BUSINESS STREET IN TEXARKANA, TEX.

tatoes begin to reach the market. Two hundred bushels to the acre have been raised, while 130 to 140 bushels constitute a fair average yield. The staples, corn, cotton and small grains, are grown with profit on the cleared lands, the average crop of the county being from 8,000 to 10,000 bales of cotton, and 250,000 to 300,000 bushels of corn. There are more than 2,200 farms in the county, the number increasing as rapidly as the timber is cleared off. The average run of crops extending over a number of years is as follows:

Average yield of corn per acre, ridge land, 20 to 25 bushels, bottom land 30 to 50 bushels.

Average yield of oats per acre, ridge land, 25 to 30 bushels, bottom land, 50 to 80 bushels.

Average yield of Irish potatoes, ridge land, 100 bushels, bottom lands 150 bushels.

Average yield of sweet potatoes, ridge land 100 bushels per acre.

Average yield of cotton per acre, ridge land, one-half bale, bottom lands, one bale of 500 pounds.

Tobacco, which grows luxuriantly on the ridge land is just beginning to be introduced as a crop, but will soon become a prominent source of revenue as the quality is excellent.

High grade improved stock, cattle and horses, improved farming machinery are found in all parts of the county. Beef cattle are still raised on the open range, though owing to the decreasing range by reason of settlement of the country, they are being gradually replaced by fine dairy cattle.

This county was originally exceptionally rich in game such as deer, bear, opossum, pigeon, quail, grouse, plover, duck, geese, swans, wild cats and panthers, but few if any of these are found nowadays except quail and waterfowl. Fishing in the streams is, however, extra good, all the rivers being well stocked with white perch, trout, buffalo, bass, cat fish and red perch.

Prices of land are advancing, but are still very low. The black lands sell readily for \$25 to \$40 per acre, bottom lands for \$7 to \$10 per acre and ridge lands for \$3 to \$5 per acre.

The climate is healthful, as a rule, and the rainfall sufficient and evenly distributed, say about 50 inches per annum.

Good springs are found on nearly every quarter section of land. Wells can be made for 30 to 50 cents per foot and pure, wholesome, soft water may be had anywhere at a depth of 15 to 40 feet. Artesian water is found at a depth of 200 to 1,800 feet. Fine mineral waters occur in many places.

To the new settler the county offers many attractions in the way of home economies. Lumber is very cheap, but even that, to a large extent can be dispensed with as there is such an abundance of timber that only the labor is necessary to erect a house. The same applies to fencing and fuel. Lands are very low in price and the taxes furnish no cause for worry. Stock raising can be carried on cheaper than anywhere north, because the severe winter is lacking and the pasturage is good for at least nine months in the year. The facilities for raising commercial truck make it possible to secure money returns very quickly, and a small amount of money goes further here in the establishing of a home than almost anywhere else in the United States.

TEXARKANA.

This city is now 28 years old, has nearly 20,000 inhabitants, a federal court house and post office building costing \$125,000; a county court house (Miller county, Ark.,) costing \$60,000; a union depot costing \$75,000; 3 colleges, 19

churches, electric lights, street cars, graded streets, sewer systems, other modern city improvements, many manufacturing plants and most conveniences incident to a city of considerable size. Over 700 new buildings were erected in 1903 and others costing \$500,000 are now under construction. The waterworks system is complete and draws its supplies from a cluster of artesian wells. The school system is of the highest order and very complete in all its appointments. The city has three banks and a loan and trust company clearing annually over \$12,000,000. The local commercial club has 230 members, composed of the leading business men of the city. The principal local industries are three railway shops, two of the largest cooperage and stave plants in the world, a modern wagon factory, three novelty works, doing a business of \$1,250,000; two large creosoting plants, two immense cotton companies, handling over 50,000 bales of cotton per annum, valued over \$1,000,000; three large brick works, six foundries and machine shops, three cotton gins, two large cigar factories, doing an annual business of \$500,000; and a large number of mercantile houses doing an annual business of \$8,000,000. The monthly pay roll of Texarkana is \$150,000. The shipping facilities are excellent, as six great trunk lines pass through the city. The local street car mileage is ten miles.

Southern Pine, Rice Straw and Paper Making.

The following paper was read by D. Woodhead, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, at the convention of the Four States Immigration League held in New Orleans, November 9 and 10, 1903:

One of the grave problems which the industrial South must dispose of in the near future is the utilization of her waste products. In theory, and this theory has proven correct in experiments and application, the problem of how to dispose of pine refuse from saw mills, rice straw, bagasse and corn stalks has already been solved, and the result of the solution is

fraught with important consequence to the South.

Paper manufacturers in the North and in European countries have long realized that the constantly increasing price of both esparto and spruce, and the decreasing supply of those raw materials, make it necessary that every effort should be made to produce a substitute of which the supply is adequate to meet all requirements of several decades.

Owing to the enormous demand for spruce and the absence of adequate for-

estry laws in America, this supply is growing less every year in both the United States and Canada. Many mills are now compelled to transport their lumber from 600 to 800 miles, and the price cost to many mills is already almost prohibitive for profitable paper making. Manufacturers in the northern states say that the time is not far distant when many mills will be compelled to come southward.

The supply of spruce in Norway is limited and cannot be depended upon as permanent.

It is the purpose of this report to refer only to the merits of pine and rice straw and their use as paper making materials.

That these raw materials are suitable for making paper has already been proven by numerous experiments and by the successful operation of paper mills using these by-products, to which reference will be made hereafter.

Whatever value tupelo gum, pine or rice straw possesses as paper making materials, is not worthy of consideration if it cannot be shown that the supply of these products is of such a permanent character as to warrant the investment of capital in large pulp mills.

The supply of pine timber in the South directly accessible to Gulf ports is so extensive as to present little fear of depletion for the next fifty years, even with the present wasteful forestry methods, which are gradually being improved.

The supply of timber in the South, which is all tributary to Gulf ports, is 187,000,000,000 feet. This does not take into consideration the large timber acreage of Virginia pine.

There is 132,000,000,000 feet of standing pine in the four states which this league represents, most of which is directly tributary to Gulf ports.

Tupelo gum has heretofore been considered of little or no commercial value and there are no reliable figures available as to this product. In the bottom lands of the Neches, Sabine, Red, Mississippi, and other rivers and their tributaries, however, there are thousands of acres which will cut many thousand feet to the acre.

As to the permanency of the supply of rice straw, we find that according to the United States government there were 531,000 acres planted in rice in the two states of Texas and Louisiana last year.

A very conservative estimate of the rice straw would be to put it at 700,000 tons. The rice acreage in Texas this year will be considerably greater than in 1902, with a slight increase in Louisiana. There are 6,000,000 acres of uncultivated land in these states adapted for rice, and with the phenomenal increase in rice cultivation, the supply of this raw material is so great as to remove all fears of a shortage for several decades.

This being clearly proven, let us turn to the adaptability of pine and rice straw for paper making.

Pine is already successfully used in paper making. There is a ten ton mill in Orange, Texas, which makes a high grade of wrapping paper, and has made some newspaper. The soda process has so far been used on account of a large amount of pitch in the yellow pine, which they were not able to eliminate with the sulphite treatment. They have made some experiments with tupelo gum which have been very satisfactory, and are now installing a sulphite plant and recovering process on completion of which they expect to turn out fine grade wrapping paper, newspaper and a good quality of book paper. The fibre from pine is very similar to that from spruce, and it is declared by those who have experimented with it, that it is in some ways superior, being longer and stronger. The mill at Orange used pine shavings from one of the local saw mills. Should the industry ever assume big proportions, shavings would, of course, be inadequate to the demand, but sufficient shavings can be gotten from such saw mill towns as Orange and Beaumont to furnish material for thirty tons of pulp per day. Paper mills erected in saw mill towns could obtain shavings for about \$1 per ton of pulp requiring about three tons of shavings.

Other saw mill refuse, such as trimmings and edges or slabs, can be had at a price somewhat higher than shavings, after figuring the cost of shipping the wood. Contracts can be made for a supply of one hundred tons of slabs per day, delivered at Beaumont, for \$1.75 to \$2 per cord. Should pine slabs not prove sufficient to meet the demand for raw material, pine split and sawed in four-foot lengths can be obtained for \$2.50 per cord delivered at such railroad centers as Beaumont, which is equal to \$1.75 per ton.

The price paid by the majority of paper mills in the northern states for spruce is from \$6 to \$9 per ton. Sulphite and soda is more expensive here than in northern states. Common labor is about the same, while skilled labor is probably about 10 per cent higher.

In the opinion of Mr. G. R. Noble, sulphite expert of some reputation, and whose opinion of the paper mill industry in the South is given as an additional report, rice straw presents no difficulties to prevent its use for paper making, and would be treated much the same as wheat and oat straw. As a material for pulp it is superior to straw, and possesses two by-products which will prove of considerable value.

A good grade of wrapping paper has been made in small quantities by a mill in this city, New Orleans, and by the mill at Orange, Texas.

The territory embraced by the Four States league offers superior facilities for paper manufacturers in Europe, who may find it to their advantage to erect pulp mills here and ship the pulp to their factories.

If pulp is manufactured in the Gulf coast district the cost of transportation to Great Britain will probably be very slightly in excess of the present freight rates of esparto from Spain, or spruce from Norway and Canada.

The great lumber centers of the South, Beaumont, Orange, New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola, are on the coast, and vessels could be loaded right at the mill. Beaumont is thirty-five (35) miles from the Gulf of Mexico, with which it is connected by Sabine lake and the Neches river (a deep, wide, navigable stream). A distance of nine miles will have to be dredged before deep craft vessels can reach Beaumont and Orange, but the Federal government has already appropriated \$125,000 for the preliminary work and the next Congress will undoubtedly appropriate a sufficient sum to carry the project to completion. The present rate on pulp from these ports to Liverpool is 20 cents per hundred pounds. As soon as the industry is established, however, it is quite likely this rate could be modified, and as soon as it became sufficiently large to allow the chartering of ships the freight cost could be gotten down very materially.

Knowing the favorable opinion of Mr. G. R. Noble, of New Jersey, as to the op-

portunities here for the profitable manufacture of paper and pulp, I give herewith a short report on the subject, written some time ago.

Mr. Noble was for two years connected with the late Thomas Routledge, the introducer of esparto at the Ford Works Paper Company, being sent there by the firm of G. and J. A. Noble, of London, who at one time almost monopolized the importation of esparto. He ran three experiment paper mills in England, testing various new fibres and erected several mills in Germany, Australia, Italy, and other countries. About fourteen years ago he became associated with some Americans, who acquired the patents which he then had in Germany for making first class pulp, and continued the work of erecting mills in the United States for several years until the patents expired. These details are given merely to show that Mr. Noble is a man of experience, and able to give a reliable opinion as to the value of pine shavings and rice straw.

The following is his report: "After a careful investigation of the situation presented in the timber and rice belt of the Gulf coast country for paper making, I believe that the conditions warrant the serious consideration of paper makers and pulp makers.

"The upward tendency in the price of spruce and the depletion of the forests of the North seem to indicate a price which may soon be almost prohibitive.

"The effort, therefore, to find a substitute is wise, and the results of such efforts should be carefully considered.

"Pine shavings, pine lumber, tupelo gum, rice straw and bagasse offer the cheapest substitute so far discovered, of which there is sufficient to warrant the investment of capital.

"Pine shavings make a strong pulp, similar to spruce wood made by the sulphite process. The mill established at Orange, Texas, and which has been running for about a year, has demonstrated the commercial value of this raw material and has entered the market with its product. The wrapping paper made by this mill is of a very good quality. The fibre obtained by them, and that obtained in my own experiments, shows it to be more even in diameter than the spruce fibre and to be drawn out more evenly in beating and will, therefore, make a more homogeneous sheet of paper.

CURRENT EVENTS.

"Paper has not yet been produced commercially from Southern rice straw, although we have some samples which show great possibilities in this direction. It would not be experimental to make this paper, however, as it would be treated the same as wheat, oat straw or esparto. I find it superior to other straw, as it contains less silica and can be boiled more easily. From boiling tests I find it superior to wheat and oat straw and that it is nearer to esparto than any fibre I know of. It should make a very superior book paper. In my own experiments I found it necessary to cut the tops off rice straw, as it produces a size and also a dye stuff, the former of which would have prevented washing the fibre. The dye stuff was similar to Auramine, which sells at three to four shillings per pound. I believe the size would be valuable, as it appears to be similar to casien and glue, and will become more valuable as resin gets scarcer, resin having advanced in price 64 per cent during the past three years.

"Fuel can be obtained at reasonable prices; in fact, the fuel cost would be very

low if oil maintains anything like its present low figure, which is 30 cents per barrel, equal to good anthracite coal at 60 to 90 cents per ton. Good water can be obtained in and around Beaumont and there is an abundance of salt and sulphur in mines tributary to this section.

"I consider the subject more worthy of a thorough investigation by paper manufacturers, and believe that the pine and straw will furnish the cheapest possible materials for making good pulp.

"I attach hereto an estimate of cost per pound, for making sulphite pulp and paper. The items for fuel, with the present price of oil, would be considerably lower than those given in the estimate."

This brief report is written by me, of course, without any technical knowledge of the business of paper making, but is the result of as much careful investigation as I could give to the subject after conferences with practical men, and while some of the statements may be open to criticism from those intimately connected with the industry, the main facts, I am sure, will fully bear the conclusions which I have given.



SHIPPING COAL FROM PITTSBURG, KANSAS.

Progress of Coal Mining in Missouri and Arkansas.

Among the various industrial reports published by the general government is one referring to the world's production of coal and to those who like to deal in large figures, the following statement, compiled from the reports of the consuls, may be interesting. Figures are given showing the production of coal in the five principal coal producing nations in 1902.

The United Kingdom (Great Britain) produced 227,059,000 tons; the United States, 268,688,000 tons; Germany, 107,436,000 tons; France, 29,574,000 tons, and Belgium, 22,769,000 tons; the total production of the world being 700,000,000 tons.

The number of miners employed was in Great Britain 787,800; in the United States, 458,554; in Germany, 448,000; in France, 159,097, and in Belgium, 184,092. The average production per mine is, in the United States, 539 tons; in Great Britain, 278 tons, and in Germany, 242 tons. The excess of exports over imports in 1902 was in Great Britain, 60,937,000 tons; Germany, 12,111,000 tons; United States, 3,583,000 tons. The excess of imports to the chief coal importing countries was: France, 13,017,000 tons; Austria-Hungary, 5,399,000; Russia, 3,643,000; Sweden, 2,793,000; Canada, 2,637,000 tons. The following figures are given to show the consumption of coal in 1902 in the countries named: United States, 256,880,000 tons; United Kingdom, 218,198,000; Germany, 95,325,000 and France, 43,185,000 tons.

PITTSBURG, KAS., AND ITS MINES.

It was in 1876 or in 1877, old settlers disagree as to the exact date, that the first coal mine was sunk in Pittsburg. Coal had been mined by stripping several years before that, but it was not until Patrick Coyle, a prospector from Joplin, sunk a shaft and began coal mining in the regular way. Coyle sold his shaft in 1878 to the Oswego Coal Company, who laid out the town of Pittsburg and operated the mine on a more extensive scale. The building of the Gulf railroad gave an impetus to coal mining and about the same time, 1878, a shaft was sunk at a point

now known as Scammon. Pittsburg was a coal camp, pure and simple. In 1881 the Oswego Coal Company was reorganized under the name of the Rogers Coal Company and in the same year the Pittsburg Coal Company began operations. In 1885 the Rogers Coal Company became the Kansas and Texas Coal Company and later on the Central Coal and Coke Company still in existence. The Pittsburg Coal Company was reorganized in 1887 and the Braidwood Coal Company began operations in 1888. In 1889 there were operating in the district, the Mount Carmel Coal Company, the Western Coal and Mining Company, the Wear Coal Company and several others in addition to the older companies. The Cherokee & Pittsburg Coal Company began operations at Frontenac in 1888, and the Wear Coal Company sank shafts at Minden, Mo., and at Kirkwood, Kans. The Western Coal and Mining Company entered the field after the construction of the Kansas City Southern and the Missouri Pacific railways through this coal district.

The outcome of the development of the coal industry has been the building of a city of 20,000 people, Pittsburg, Kans., supplied with all modern conveniences, such as many miles of paved streets, electric street car service, water works, electric lights, etc., etc., and a local business of about \$15,000,000. Surrounding it are numerous small prosperous towns, each a center of industrial activity. The coal mining industry itself has progressed as shown here: Coal output in 1880, 550,000 tons; 1885, 1,440,057 tons; 1890, 2,516,054 tons; 1895, 3,190,843 tons; 1900, 4,269,716 tons; 1903, estimated 6,000,000 tons.

THE MINES OF ARKANSAS.

The report of the state coal mining inspector has been recently published. According to this report, there are in the state 2,347 coal miners, individuals and corporations employing in all 3,497 mine workers. The total tonnage mined was 2,009,018 tons, 116,712 tons less than in the preceding year. There are 145

shafts in the state. The companies operating ten or more are the Western Coal and Mining Co., at Jenny Lind, Ark., 35 shafts; at Deming, 6 shafts; at Coal Hill, 4 shafts; the Central Coal and Coke Company at Bonanza, 42 shafts; at Huntington, 6 shafts; at Gwynn, 4 shafts; the Paris Semi-Anthracite Coal Company at Paris, 16 shafts.

During the year no old shafts were abandoned, but eight new mines were opened. The decrease in output was due in a measure to the lack of transportation. The consumption of powder was 64,938 kegs, costing \$129,876.

The presence of coal in Arkansas was known as early as 1818. Its development in a commercial way is, however, of very recent date. It appears that the first systematic mining was done at Spadra in 1870, and in Johnson county in 1873, but no extensive development took place until 1888. The coal of Arkansas varies greatly in character and quality and is generally known as semi-anthracite and semi-bituminous. Brown coal is found along the southern border of the state. At Spadra, Ark., is found an excellent grade of anthracite and hard coals are found in several places.

The principal fields of Arkansas are in Sebastian, Johnson, Pope, Franklin, Logan, and Crawford counties, covering an area of 2,000 square miles. Sebastian county is the greatest coal producer of them all, Fort Smith being the great coal shipping center. The coal output of Ar-

kansas for a number of years has been as follows: For 1880, 14,778 tons; for 1899, 848,681 tons; for 1900, 1,447,886 tons; for 1902, 2,125,730 tons.

THE MINES OF INDIAN TERRITORY.

In the Indian Territory there are about a half million acres of coal land, most of it situated in the Choctaw Nation. This coal field is practically a continuation of the Arkansas field. Coal in this section is well adapted to coke making and large quantities are made at Howe, I. T., and other points. Thirty coal mining companies are operating on coal lands leased from the tribal government. The output of coal from the mines in the Indian Territory, according to the report of the mining inspector, for several years past has been as follows: 1899, 1,537,000 tons; 1900, 1,922,298 tons; 1901, 2,421,781 tons; 1902, 2,735,365 tons.

LOUISIANA COALS.

In the vicinity of Mansfield, La., are some forty square miles of land underlaid with a good quality of tertiary coal, which occurs in three layers, each seven feet thick and of easy access. A corporation has been recently formed to undertake the mining of this coal, for which there is an excellent market. How it escaped development before this, is one of the mysteries, considering the proximity to a dozen large cities within easy reach. The opening of the first mines will probably bring about the development of the whole region before long.

Tobacco Culture in Texas and Louisiana.

In the Davis mountains and along Toyah creek and other water-courses in the extreme western Texas tobacco grows wild. The flower and manner of growth of this wild plant are similar to the cultivated varieties, but the leaves are small and very coarse and it takes more than a case-hardened smoker to find comfort and solace in that variety of the weed. The Indian, who used it more or less, need not be blamed for diluting it with willow leaves and other herbs, because one pipeful of the pure "aboriginal" is more than a sufficiency.

Further south in Mexico, Central America, and the islands of the Gulf of Mexico, the plant, by reason of different climatic conditions, different soils and cultivation has lost much of its harshness of flavor, and from these southern tobaccos, most of the varieties grown in the United States have been derived. Years of cultivation have given the tobaccos of the several states distinctive characteristics peculiar to the locality, and though the use of tobacco is an acquired taste, the tobaccos of each respective section have become popular, and not only this, but have

become adapted to specific uses, making the product of one locality preferable as a chewing tobacco, that of another as a pipe tobacco and another as a cigar tobacco. As with cotton, grain, fruits and other products, various grades have been fixed and the selling and distribution is carried on in a systematic way through well-established channels of trade.

Some idea of the magnitude of the tobacco trade in the United States may be gained from the annual report of Mr. John W. Yerkes, commissioner of internal revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, to the secretary of the treasury.

It shows the receipts of the bureau for the year to have been \$230,740,925.22. The fifth (Peoria) district of Illinois is the banner collection district. Its total receipts amounted to \$32,413,033.13.

Regarding tobacco the report says: "The states of Missouri, North Carolina, Kentucky, Virginia, Ohio, New Jersey, New York and Illinois, in the order named, were the largest producers of both chewing and smoking tobacco. As compared with other districts, the first Missouri district produced the largest quantity, the returns showing the manufacture of 83,813,352 pounds during the year 1902, or 2,696,181 pounds more than the previous year. The greater portion of the tobacco manufactured in this district is plug and twist tobacco. The first Missouri district reported the manufacture of 5,186,767 pounds of smoking tobacco. The production by states producing each per annum, included: Missouri, 84,332,641 pounds; Illinois, 15,493,697 pounds. Missouri is excelled only by North Carolina in the quantity of leaf tobacco used in manufacture, her aggregate being 49,921,301 pounds. In plug tobacco production Missouri leads with a total of 78,957,833 pounds. Kentucky, with 32,413,462 pounds is her closest competitor, and North Carolina is third, with 26,584,669 pounds.

Tobacco growing has been carried on in a desultory way, both in Texas and Northern Louisiana for over a century. The product, grown almost exclusively for home consumption, was in quality good, bad and indifferent, and with the exception of the famous Perique tobacco, never at any time "cut any figure" as a commercial commodity. As with many other agricultural products, the handling of the crop and the marketing after it is grown, are as important as is the production it-

self. Certain preliminary conditions are essential and without these the product will with difficulty reach the distant consumer.

The qualities of the more valuable cigar tobaccos are brought out by certain well known soils in Texas and Louisiana favored with a uniform rainfall. The national agricultural department has gone into the subject thoroughly in the vicinity of Nacogdoches in eastern Texas, and officially declares: "So far, we have found the best of this (cigar) tobacco land in East Texas. The soil we have analyzed is identical with that of Cuba and the other countries which grow the very best qualities of the aromatic tobaccos." The general government has spent thousands of dollars in the development of the fact necessary to develop the industry in Texas. The Cuban leaf, Sumatra, Connecticut seed leaf, Orinoco and Burley grades have been grown with marked success, both as to yield per acre and quality of leaf—these include plug, smoking and cigar tobaccos, and this is especially true of the Cuban, which matures a leaf so perfect that Cubans cannot distinguish it from the home grown product. The Cuban leaf is known as the aromatic or cigar leaf. Such tobacco, properly cured, sells at from forty cents to two dollars per pound. Those leaves, fit for wrappers, are the highest priced portions of the plant. The coarse leaves are used as fillers and these give the cigar its aroma and flavor. The wrapper determines the appearance of the cigar while the filler gives the smoking quality.

That Texas can produce a commercial tobacco of superior quality has been established beyond doubt—but the growing of the product is only one step in the industry.

The farmer at present, with the facilities at hand, cannot properly cure or store his product while waiting for a market. As in the early days of the fruit industry in Texas, the quantity is not there, and if it were, an intelligent system of selling and distribution is yet lacking. The commercial side of the industry has not yet been developed. The growers are few and far between and a market cannot well be established on cigar wrappers alone or with one or two grades of fillers. The buyer cannot as yet find an assortment of tobaccos suitable for various purposes and ware houses and other conven-

iences for the commercial handling of the crop are not yet available. That the crop however, will sell, if properly introduced, may be learned from an interview printed below:

Mr. L. H. Shelfer, late of the United States department of agriculture, in charge of the tobacco experiment station near Nacogdoches, Tex., who resigned his position to look after his private interests in tobacco farming in that favored locality, made the following remarkable statement to "Rice Industry" (published at Houston, Tex.) in support of his retirement from the department:

"We have proven soils in Texas that will produce a tobacco superior to any to be found in America.

"I have just returned from Chicago, where I carried samples of my own production of this season's crop. These samples were pronounced by competent judges and largest tobacco buyers to be worth from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per pound, equaled only by the famous tobacco produced in Sumatra.

"When I told them that I could produce one thousand pounds of such tobacco per acre in East Texas, I was informed that they would take every pound of such

tobacco at that price that could be produced.

"I predict that the greatest tobacco fields in the world will be developed in East Texas, and that your city of Houston will one day be the greatest market and manufacturing center for tobacco in the United States."

It has been recently reported that a syndicate of wealthy men of Chicago, Ill., have acquired a large acreage of tobacco land in East Texas and will undertake the commercial development of the tobacco industry in that section of country. The undertaking is outlined on a larger scale. One hundred families of expert tobacco growers are to be at once placed on the lands owned by the syndicate, and all accessories incidental to the handling of the crops, such as curing houses, warehouses and ultimately manufactories are to be introduced so soon as their need becomes apparent.

There is no material difference in either the soils, or the climate, or the rainfall of northwestern Louisiana or northeastern Texas. Tobacco has been for years grown in each section and it is only a question of a few years before the product from this region will be an important item in the market.

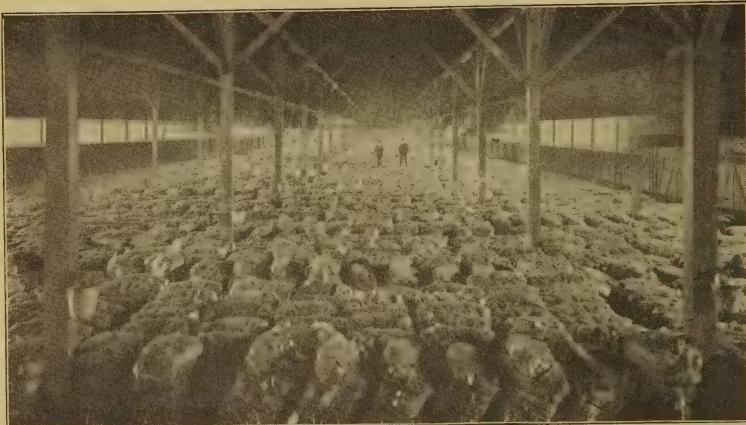
The Cotton Crop of 1903.

Southern Missouri, Arkansas, the Indian Territory, Texas and Louisiana are interested in the production of cotton. The crop in yield and quality is variable, being grown on the rich bottom lands of the Arkansas and Red rivers as well as on the thin uplands in the pine timber. It adapts itself to any soil, and if the season is long enough will produce merchantable lint and seed. The season for 1903 was very unfavorable and the planting very late, which necessarily shortened the growing season and produced a smaller crop than usual. The estimates of the crop varied from 9,986,000 to 10,040,000

bales for the entire crop of 1903-4, but the government report gives a final estimate of 9,962,039 bales of an average net weight of 490 pounds. The area picked is estimated at 28,104,860 acres, a reduction of 892,495 acres of the area planted.

Earlier in the season the popular estimate was 12,000,000 and 13,000,000 bales. The apparent scarcity of cotton has effected a great increase in value, and so far as the gross income is concerned the cotton grower this year will be as well off financially as if he had grown a very large crop.





COTTON FOR EXPORT AT THE PORT ARTHUR WAREHOUSE.

Actual Results from Truck Farming in Jefferson County, Texas.

A paper read before the delegation of the Four States Immigration League during their convention November 9th and 10th, in New Orleans, by J. B. Goodhue, of Beaumont.

It is well known, at least by the members of the Four States Immigration League, that the chief factors responsible for the phenomenal progress of Beaumont for the past several years, are lumber, rice and oil. Tons of literature have been written regarding these important products and the prospective immigrant has no difficulty in posting himself thoroughly in all knowledge of these industries, except that which experience alone can give him.

It is therefore my purpose in this brief article, to refer to another industry, which of late years has been greatly neglected in our section, but which offers a most attractive field for the progressive, intelligent farmer.

Fashion and custom affect the production of wealth, as well as the mode of dress or the adornment of the home. In

Beaumont, following the custom and fashion of the day, nearly every farmer has turned his attention to the growing of rice. Previous to the discovery that rice could be profitably grown on the coast prairies of Texas, Beaumont had a number of prosperous farmers who raised poultry, vegetables and some fruit for local consumption. With the rapid development of rice growing and the building of rice mills the boundaries of Beaumont became enlarged and encroached on the farms, so that truck gardeners found it profitable to sell their small farms at suburban lot prices and invested the proceeds in rice farms of larger area. With the extension of the city, caused by the discovery of oil, this was still further a factor in removing these farms, and truck farming was practically forgotten in the beautiful visions of fountains of oil gushing between the rows instead of the more prosaic beans and other vegetables. There is, nevertheless, no more attractive field for truck growing than southeast Texas, and this is all the more so at the present time because of the



ORCHARD SCENE IN SEVIER COUNTY.

almost entire absence of such farms. Oil land prices have undoubtedly had a great effect in preventing the resumption of truck gardening, but this need not longer retard the industry as the limits of the oil field are fairly well defined and other lands have resumed their normal value.

Around Beaumont we are favored with three kinds of soil: The black, waxy land, favorable for rice farming, but which is generally conceded to be practically worthless for truck farming; the brown clay or chocolate soil, which is especially favorable for strawberries, potatoes, cabbage, and other commercial truck; and the sandy loam soil close to the pine belt and north of Beaumont, especially adapted for fruit trees, melons, tomatoes, cane, corn, etc.

I know a man who is one of the wealthy citizens of Beaumont, who many years ago purchased forty-five acres of land close to the city, and from its produce has raised his family and attained a handsome competence for his old age. For the most part the labor on this farm was performed wholly by himself and family; although at times it was necessary for him to employ some help, but never more than three men at one time. His land is the chocolate variety. His chief and most profitable crop and the one which he cultivates most enthusiastically, is strawberries. He has about ten acres planted in this luscious berry. His average receipts have been nearly \$350.00 per acre. It is well to say, however, that he is an industrious, intelligent workman, and has spared no labor in caring for his strawberry patch. He has usually spent \$60.00 per acre on this patch before receiving a dollar in returns. In some years his gross receipts were \$400.00 per acre, which, after deducting the cost of caring for them, \$60.00 per acre, left a net profit of \$340.00 per acre or \$3,400.00 for the ten acres.

Five acres are planted in cabbage, which net him an average of \$250.00 per acre.

Fifteen acres are usually set aside for Irish and sweet potatoes. His average yield is from 150 to 250 bushels of Irish potatoes, which in the Beaumont market brings not less than 75c per bushel, wholesale; his average yield of sweet potatoes is 250 and often 350 bushels per acre, for which he receives \$1.00 per bushel.

Ten acres are set aside for the purpose of growing Keifer pears and as a poultry yard.

The other five acres are planted in miscellaneous truck, such as beans, lettuce, celery, radishes, etc.

His chickens bring in the Beaumont market 35c to 50c at retail, while eggs bring 25c per dozen.

It takes but little figuring that 100 acres of rice land, even with a phenomenal crop, make no more attractive showing than such a farm as this. It should also be remembered that this land cost the farmer less than \$5.00 per acre; and similar land can now be purchased for \$15.00 per acre, which would represent an outlay for land of not more than \$675.00 for forty-five acres, as against an expenditure of \$3,000.00 for 100 acres of rice land (which can be cultivated with the same labor) close to a canal.

I will give you briefly another illustration of farming on a small scale north of the city, in the sandy land. In 1899 a poor man, a Mr. W., cleared up four acres of land, and the next year planted one-half of it in sugar cane and the rest in vegetables, and from his two crops—spring and fall—and the syrup from his sugar cane, bought his land, lived, and had \$200.00 cash in hand to start his following year's crops. From his two crops, spring and fall, he sold over \$1,000.00 of vegetables. In 1902 the sales from his four acres amounted to about \$1,600. He has since purchased four acres more, has built a small house and owns ten head of cattle, some hogs and a team of horses. One lettuce bed on this farm ten feet wide and an acre long, or about one-seventh of an acre, brought \$41.00. An acre planted in tomatoes brought \$275.00.

It is proper to note that both these men worked hard and intelligently, selecting the crops suitable for their soil, and bringing their vegetables fresh from the field to the consumer in Beaumont each day.

Shipped vegetables can be obtained in Beaumont about the same as in other cities, but fresh vegetables are scarce and bring a much higher price.

I could give many other illustrations of what has been actually accomplished, but these two are sufficient for the purpose. An ideal farm in the sandy loam soil immediately north of Beaumont and one which brings a maximum amount of wealth with a maximum of certainty

and with a minimum expenditure of labor is a farm of one hundred acres, fifty acres being planted in May and June in peach trees, which in this section yield as fine peaches as can be found anywhere; twenty-five acres are to be set aside for hogs, and the other twenty-five acres surrounding the hog pen to be planted in ribbon cane, cow peas, corn, etc., not intended for market, but for feed for the hogs.

Two hundred hogs could be kept in first class condition and could be given a diversified feed by the crop from the twenty-five acres planted as described. The peach trees are planted 110 trees to the acre, and in the third year should yield over a bushel to the tree, which can readily be sold in May and June at \$3.00 per bushel; so the peach trees the third year would bring \$330.00 per acre, and the next year should bring nearly \$500.00 per acre. The peach orchard would make a splendid poultry yard, and the poultry would be of great assistance in keeping down bugs and insects which might threaten the trees. The gathering of the fruit would be over in June, and the labor for the balance of the year would be used almost entirely in properly caring for the hogs and poultry.

The lands alongside the electric railroad now nearly finished between Beaumont and Sour Lake are largely suitable for this class of farming, and these suburban railroads with regular electric hourly service give the farmer an opportunity to live on the farm, but with all the advantages of a city. Lands along these electric railroads ought to be entirely filled with small prosperous truck farmers.

There is no industry which Beaumont today needs more than this intensive, intelligent truck farming, fruit-growing and poultry raising. The climate is mild and healthful and allows the farmer to revel in the sight of a beautiful green harvest at a time when his brother in the frozen north is laboriously wending his weary way through two feet of snow from house to woodhouse for fuel, so that he may keep warm until the time when the sun of April thaws the ground sufficiently to allow him to plow.

The value to Beaumont of lumber, oil and rice is inestimable and is fairly well recognized, but the time has come when farmers should be taught that we have other things to offer them, which, as wealth producers, will compare favorably with all three.

Missouri's Lead and Zinc Production.

The report of the Missouri inspector of lead and zinc mines for 1902 has just appeared in book form. It is shown in this report that twenty-two counties in the state produce lead and zinc and that of these nine produce zinc blende, three silicate of zinc and ten lead only. All but three of the counties produce lead in varying quantity. During the year there were in operation 857 shafts, which produced 234,903 tons of zinc and 126,831 tons of lead, an increase over 1901 of 10,829 tons of zinc and 16,989 tons of lead. The value of the zinc product was \$7,052,819, or \$30.84 per ton and of the lead \$5,367,065 or \$42 per ton, an increase in the value over the previous year of \$2,261,618.

The sources from which this production was derived were the following: Jasper county, 192,588 tons zinc blende, 763

tons of silicate of zinc, 23,213 tons of lead, 42 tons of dry bone, the whole valued at \$7,042,749; Newton county, 12,184 tons zinc blende, 9,251 tons silicate of zinc, 3,015 tons of lead, 198 tons of dry bone, the whole valued at \$648,850; Lawrence county, 11,959 tons of zinc blende, 2,364 tons silicate, 460 tons of lead valued at \$441,366; Greene county, 1,146 tons zinc blende, 298 tons silicate, 342 tons lead, valued at \$58,374; Benton county, 800 tons zinc, 272 tons lead valued at \$34,890; Dade, Hickory, Wright, Ozark, Barry and Christian, 731 tons of zinc and 342 tons of lead.

The sales of ores in the Joplin district during the nine months closing with September 30, 1903, amount to \$7,541,900, and if the present ratio is maintained, the value of the ore output for the year will be fully \$11,000,000. The increase



ZINC SMELTER AT JOPLIN, MISSOURI.

over last year amounts to \$415,476, but the shipment is less than last year, 16,382 tons of zinc and 2,292 tons of lead. The highest price paid was \$40 per ton and the assay basis price was \$34 to \$36 per ton of 60 per cent zinc. Lead sold as high as \$56 per ton.

The output from the various mining camps in the district for the nine months ending September 30 was as follows: Joplin, 3,165,320 pounds zinc, 315,590 pounds lead, value \$65,810; Galena—Empire camps, 1,067,080 pounds zinc, 132,700 pounds lead, value, \$22,390; Webb City and Carterville camps, zinc 1,952,430 pounds, lead 301,730 pounds, value \$41,565; Duenweg camp, zinc 661,830 pounds, lead 66,020 pounds, value \$13,740; Prosperity camp, zinc 301,960 pounds, lead 62,220 pounds, value \$7,175; Oronogo camp, zinc 478,011 pounds, value 4,700; Zincite, zinc, 208,030 pounds, lead, 14,960 pounds, value \$4,150; Aurora camp, zinc 341,990 pounds, lead 3,910 pounds, value \$4,150; Carthage, zinc 338,100 pounds, value \$6,085; other camps, zinc 1,542,820 pounds, lead, 122,-

590 pounds, value, \$28,435; entire Joplin district for nine months, zinc 370,843,960 pounds, lead, 42,910,400 pounds, value \$7,541,900.

Recent inquiries in regard to the uses to which the zinc product of the United States is put after the ore is smelted and converted into metal are answered herewith. One-fourth of the entire production of the ore is converted into oxide of zinc for paints and pigments. The bulk of the ore so used is mined in New Jersey, Wisconsin and the West. The remaining three-fourths is converted into spelter, which amounted to approximately 160,000 tons last year. Of this part of the product 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, or 82,400 tons, was used in galvanizing; about 23 per cent, or 36,800 tons, is used by brass founders; about 16 per cent or 25,600 tons, is rolled into sheets and used for hundreds of purposes, less than one-tenth going into roofing material; about 2 per cent, or 3,200 tons, is used for desilverizing lead; about three per cent, or 4,800 tons, for monumental and casting purposes; less than 1 per cent, about 1,-

200 tons, is used for the extraction of gold by the cyanide process; the remaining $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, or 6,000 tons, is used for about one hundred various purposes, among which nearly 2 per cent is used in electrical storage stations.

The future growth of the uses of zinc lies along the line of galvanizing and sheet zinc for roofing. Galvanized roofing and even houses of galvanized iron are used along the sea coasts where the salt air destroys the buildings and especially the roofs of houses in a few years. There is also a growing demand for the

galvanizing of steel for bridges, beams and all structural work. The zinc roofing industry in the United States is in its infancy when it is understood that only one-tenth of the 16 per cent of the metal product of this country, amounting to about 2,500 tons, is used for that purpose as against 165,000 tons per year in Europe. It is believed that with the showing to be made at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in favor of zinc for roofing there will be a rapid increase in the demand of zinc for this purpose.

The Field Crops of Missouri and Kansas.

The report of the State Board of Agriculture of Missouri just issued shows the final crop values for 1903 as given below: The corn crop turned out more favorably than was anticipated. The acreage was 6,882,000 acres, which is 81,100 acres less than in the preceding year. The average yield was $29\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per acre, and the total product was 204,725,000 bushels. The average price was 34.6 cents per bushel, and the total value of the crop was \$70,851,000. If one dollar be added to this, per acre, as the value of the forage, the corn crop will amount to \$77,700,000. The value of the corn crop of the preceding year was \$97,039,000.

The yield in clover and timothy, respectively 1.75 and 1.6 tons per acre, is estimated at 5,000,000 tons. The seed obtained was, per acre, clover seed 2.25 bushels, and of timothy 4.5 bushels.

The wheat area was less by 6 per cent than that of the previous year. 2,645,300 acres were sown to wheat. The present stand is about 85 per cent. The vegetable crop this year amounts to \$10,000,000—about the same as last year. There has been no increase in oats, or other small grains, the value of the crop being \$7,000,000. The total value of the cotton crop, grown principally in southeastern Missouri, is \$1,792,000, about 4 per cent less than that of the preceding year. Estimating that one man will plant, cultivate and harvest forty acres in three months, it requires the labor of 172,050 men, working one-fourth of the year, to produce this crop. The number of apple trees in the state is estimated at 20,000,000, which is

5,000,000 more than have been planted in Illinois.

In Kansas there has been an all-around increase in crops and values for the year 1903. The total yield of winter and spring wheat was 94,041,902 bushels, worth \$52,426,355. The winter wheat yield was greater by 3,043,912 bushels than was anticipated. The acreage in spring wheat was increased by 52,960 acres. The corn crop amounted to 169,359,769 bushels, obtained from 6,528,777 acres and worth \$57,078,141. The acreage was 464,987 acres less than in 1902, and the aggregate yield less by 32,000,000 bushels. The yield of oats was 28,025,729 bushels, worth \$8,042,764. The yield in Irish potatoes was 5,023,042 bushels, worth \$3,755,304. Alfalfa and other forage crops yielded abundantly.

The net increase in the value of this year's agricultural production over that of 1902 is \$7,982,453, and of live stock \$8,444,078, making a total increase of \$16,426,531. In two years the increase in the value of agricultural products has been \$28,729,956, and of live stock \$10,851,744, a total net increase for 1902 and 1903 of \$39,581,630.

Commenting on this report, The Kansas City Journal estimates that, including all children above 10 years of age, there are over 270,000 people engaged in agricultural pursuits in Kansas. They raised in all \$223,984,508 worth of farm products, which averages about \$850 apiece. This pro rata of the proceeds makes the share of every farmer and every farmer's child above the age mentioned equal to \$70 a month.

A New Fruit and Truck Growing Country.

Northwestern Louisiana does not in any important consideration differ from northeastern Texas. The soils are essentially the same (excepting the Red River bottoms), being derived from the erosion of the Ozark Mountains far to the north. This material constitutes the uplands or hill lands of northern Louisiana as well as of eastern Texas, being generally a ferruginous clay covered more or less thickly with a layer of gray, sandy soil. In places the sandy surface soil has been washed away leaving exposed the red clay underneath. While there is a great diversity of soils even on a square mile of land, the general characteristics are the same, and every variety found in Texas can likewise be found in Louisiana. The tree growth is identical and there is practically no difference in the rainfall, which is from 50 to 55 inches, being generally well distributed, excepting July and August, when it is drier than during the rest of the year.

Corn, cotton and sugar cane have been the staple productions of both localities for more than half a century, there being practically no difference in either the quality or the yield. Hay, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, peas, sorghum, tobacco, ordinary garden vegetables were grown for home use, and family orchards of peaches, plums, early apples and other fruits grown in a small way yielded satisfactory returns. The sole dependence on cotton and corn as merchantable crops might have continued indefinitely, had not the price of cotton been so depressed in eastern Texas as to make it non-mortgageable property, during the years of the great commercial depression 1893-96. The extremely low price of cotton forced the farmers of eastern Texas to seek other sources of income and resulted in the commercial production of fruit and truck of various kinds. Peaches, strawberries, blackberries, cabbages, potatoes, tomatoes and other truck found a market, the existence of which had been barely surmised before that time. It required some time, some worry, some practical experience to reduce the growing, packing

and marketing of such crops to a practical commercial system, but all this came about in due time. Tyler, Jacksonville, Rusk, Nacogdoches, Lindale and other places became important fruit and truck shipping points, which annually produce and ship from 5,000 to 7,000 car loads, netting an average of \$450 to the car or in the aggregate between \$2,250,000 and \$3,150,000.

The natural conclusion of the average homeseeker is that some peculiarity of the soil or climate, not possessed by other localities, was responsible for the great success of these new agricultural specialties. The net results only being apparent this late in the day, the real facts, that a persistent and laborious effort was made systematically to build up a good business reputation and maintain it, to secure a good market and keep abreast with it, has been lost sight of. This the pioneers of the industry have conscientiously and successfully done and it is easy for their successors to keep in the trodden path. The ability to ship in car load lots, to supervise the shipping and packing, to maintain the grading of fruits, has brought about a standard of excellency which brings the buyer to the orchards. In short, the markets and selling facilities are the prime considerations, the actual production of the fruit being secondary. It is quite natural that where the conditions are satisfactory in every way there should be prosperous communities, well kept farms and orchards, fine live stock and a dense population in a limited area. High prices for land are the rule rather than the exception, and it is right and proper that the newcomer in a well-established orchard region should pay these prices. The failures and disappointments incident to the development of the industry are the property of the pioneers. The market has been firmly established and the newcomer has practically nothing to risk or lose.

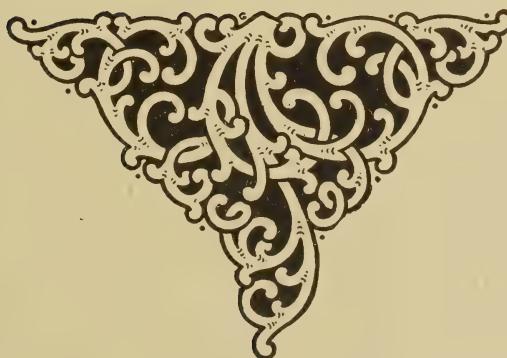
Now, what was done by individual, and later on by associated effort, in one locality can be done by associated effort more quickly in another, provided soil, climatic

CURRENT EVENTS.

conditions and the rainfall are the same. This class of work on a large scale is being undertaken in northwestern Louisiana. The crops grown in Texas have prospered equally well in Louisiana, but in Texas their cultivation has become a commercial proposition, whereas in Louisiana there are only family orchards and truck gardens. As to the quality of the crops of the two localities, there is no difference. The production in quantity and the making of the market are the only points to be considered.

Such an effort is now being made at Frierson station, De Soto parish, Louisiana. The lands in this vicinity have been carefully inspected and pronounced by competent judges of land as well suited for growing commercial peach orchards and for raising truck, such as potatoes, tomatoes, onions, cabbage, tobacco, syrup cane on a large scale. The Louisiana Orchard Culture Company, chartered in Louisiana, have selected two thousand acres of peach land at Frierson and will plant a considerable part of their orchard during the coming spring. Another company, the Frierson Orchard

Company, have likewise purchased two thousand acres at Frierson and will begin planting their lands this spring. Both companies will do a colonization business and will make a vigorous effort to settle the country in the vicinity of their orchards. Unbending effort will be made in this direction and the two companies hope to have all of their lands planted to trees before the close of the second year. Lands adjoining and surrounding their orchard selection are very cheap at present, but will rapidly advance in value as the improvements are made. In the charters of these companies, it is provided that they have the right to establish and maintain canneries, fruit packeries, preserving and pickling works, cold storage plants, etc., so as to be able to handle the products of their orchards to the very best advantage and obtain the best financial results, and secure perfect marketing facilities. It is estimated that at the end of three years from four to six thousand acres of orchard will have been planted.



“Dixie.”*

I wish I was in the land of cotton,
Old times dar am not forgotten;
Look away, look away, look away in Dixie
land.
In Dixie land whar I was born in,
Early on one frosty mornin’;
Look away, look away, look away in Dixie
land.

Chorus.

Den I wish I was in Dixie, hooray! hooray!
In Dixie land I'll take my stand
To live and die for Dixie.
Away, away, away down south in Dixie;
Away, away, away down south in Dixie.

Old Missus marry “Will de Weaber,”
William was a gay deceaber,
Look away, look away, look away in Dixie
land.
But when he put his arm around her
Smiled as fierce as a poetry pounder,
Look away, look away, look away in Dixie
land.

His face was as sharp as a butcher's cleber,
But dat did not seem to greab'er,
Look away, look away, look away in Dixie
land.

Old Missus did act a foolish part
And died for the man that broke her heart.,
Look away, look away, look away in Dixie
land.

Now here's a health to the next old missus
And all de gals dat wants to kiss us,
Look away, look away, look away in Dixie
land.
But if you want to drive 'way sorrow
Come and hear dis nig tomorrow,
Look away, look away, look away in Dixie
land,

Dar buckwheat cakes and injin batter
Make you fat or a little fatter,
Look away, look away, look away in Dixie
land.
Den hoe it down and scratch your grabble
To Dixie land I'm bound to trabble,
Look away, look away, look away in Dixie
land.

*The foregoing is the original version of the famous Southern song of ante-bellum days. While there is nothing in it that savors of sedition, it is nevertheless the fact that many a sympathizer with the Southern cause cooled his heels in the Northern jails for singing or whistling it on the streets during the days of the civil war.



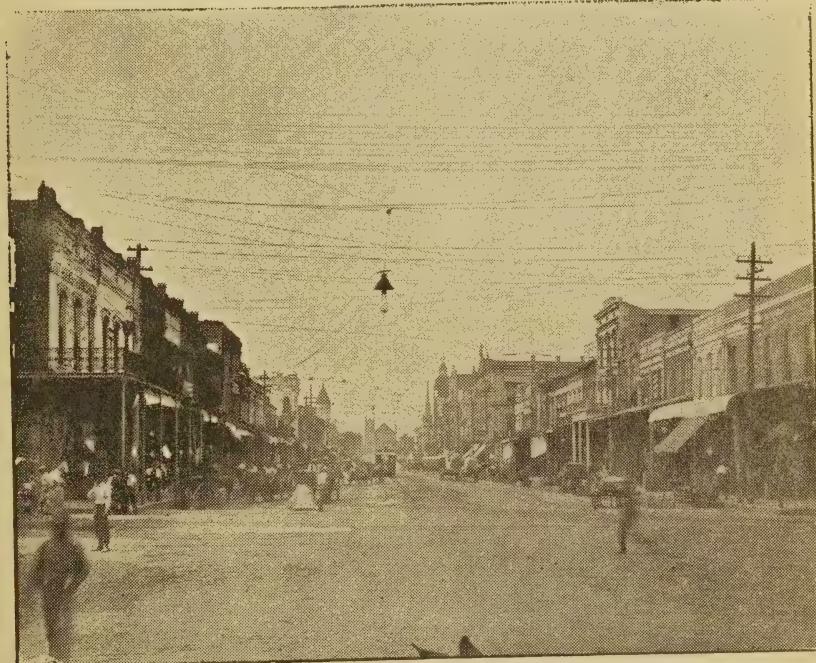
City of Shreveport, Louisiana.

About once a year, when the weather gets cool and the cotton receipts begin to roll in, the publishers of the local newspaper pat themselves on the back and issue their special editions to let an unsuspecting public know what the city has done with itself during the year ending on publication day. Well, they have something to say and it is proper that they should say it; for he who hides his light under a bushel is bound to get left and have nothing to say about this time next year.

A handful of pioneers started the town of Shreveport in 1839. It was nothing more than a trading post up to the civil war, when it had reached a population of three thousand people. At the close of the war the population had increased to forty-six hundred. Like all other infants, it had to undergo its period of trials, mis-

haps and setbacks, but the energetic, hustling, enterprising and progressive business men of the small town in time made the larger city, and in the last ten years Shreveport, in growth and development, outstripped all competitors.

Shreveport is situated in the midst of a fertile valley, that of the Red river, in the northwestern portion of Louisiana. The fertility of the valley is manifested in the vast amount of its products, which it throws into the city of Shreveport, its natural commercial center. One of the chief products is cotton, the receipts showing 312,000 bales, making this city the third interior cotton center in the world. Figuring this crop at fifty dollars per bale, it brings in a trade worth \$15,600,000. Next in importance are the vast yellow pine forests within easy reach, the quantity of which is estimated at forty-



A BUSINESS STREET AT SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA.



RESIDENCE STREET AT SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA.

eight billion feet of merchantable timber. The facilities for handling and shipping this lumber naturally make the city the supply point for a tremendous industry.

There are now four cotton compresses in Shreveport, one of which is the largest in the world; also a cotton mill, erected at a cost of \$100,000, and three cotton oil mills. Manufacturers of cotton goods can find no better location than Shreveport. The number of manufactories of various kinds is constantly increasing, and about one hundred establishments now running maintain a payroll of over \$1,000,000.

Exclusive of the establishments devoted to the cotton industry in its various forms, there are in Shreveport one of the best iron works in the South, a blow pipe and galvanized iron works, several other galvanized iron works, two saddle and harness factories, a dozen or so wood working plants, a fertilizer factory, three brick factories, a box factory, two breweries, cigar factories, railroad shops, mattress factories, clothing factories, boot and shoe factories, and many others too numerous to mention. These factories supply not only Shreveport, but the territory within a radius of 250 miles.

The city is one of the cleanest in the South and the sewerage system is excellent. Situated upon a high bluff, the natural drainage is toward the river. Over seven miles of the streets are paved and nine and one-quarter additional miles are under contract and construction. Both gas and electricity are used in lighting the city, and the streets are generously lighted after nightfall. Two electric belt lines and one short line of railway are in operation, bringing every part of the city within easy reach. These lines now are being extended to the several additions that have been lately added to the city. In the city are many beautiful and costly homes, the suburban homes being particularly attractive from an architectural point of view. In the business district are many handsome commercial buildings, such as would become the largest wholesale grocery market in the Southwest.

Several of the firms of Shreveport can show sales amounting to \$2,000,000 each for a year's work, and in 1900-1901 it is recorded that 14,600 carloads of merchandise were handled and a mercantile business of \$8,000,000 was done. The shipping facilities are excellent, as eight trunk lines enter the city.

There are six strong banks, with a total capital of \$600,000, transacting a business of \$500,000,000. Six miles of sewerage and one storm sewer, the latter costing \$20,000, are now under construction, and the mileage of the water mains is being extended seven miles. A bridge across the bayou has been completed at a cost of \$16,000, and a bridge across Red river, to cost from \$125,000 to \$150,000, is to be built at an early day.

The assessed tax valuation of Shreveport is about \$7,000,000. The tax rate, including two and three-eighth mills for paying, will be nineteen and three-eighth mills. The bonded indebtedness of the city is \$405,000, and there is on hand a sinking fund of fifty thousand dollars. A garbage crematory, costing \$10,000, is now under contract. A franchise for a new electric street car line has been recently granted. The school system is equal to the demands placed upon it, and recently \$70,000 was voted for increased school facilities. \$25,000 of this was used for an additional school building. The high school is a well-equipped building of sixteen rooms with laboratory, library, an auditorium capable of seating 1,000 people and all modern accessories. The cost of the building was \$50,000. The school attendance in the public schools is 2,000. The fire department is a very complete organization, fully equipped in every way for any emergency that may arise.

One of the handsomest buildings in the city is the Federal building, built of compressed brick and terra cotta. The city buildings are handsome and commodious. The district court building was erected at a cost of \$76,000. The Charity hospital,

costing \$100,000, is now in course of construction. Among the larger buildings are the Shreveport Sanitarium, the market building, the new jail, the First National Bank building, the Caddo, Phoenix and Inn hotels. The streets are wide and lined with hundreds of three and four-story business blocks.

Shreveport is the parish seat of Caddo parish, which has over 40,000 inhabitants. The soil is composed of the Red river valley alluvial, and fertile ferruginous uplands. The cultivation of cotton is still the engrossing pursuit of the inhabitants, though other crops are extensively grown. Corn yields from fifteen to twenty bushels per acre and is of good quality. Sugar cane and sorghum do well, but are not grown extensively. Tobacco yields handsome crops, and Irish potatoes are profitable on the rich sandy bottom lands. Commercial truck is not grown, though vegetables of all sorts grow luxuriantly. Peaches, pears, plums, quinces, pomegranates and figs yield bountifully. Apples are uncertain and often yield imperfect fruit. The domesticated grasses yield well, and alfalfa growing is profitable. Live stock of all descriptions are cheaply raised and maintained. Poultry do extra well and are profitable.

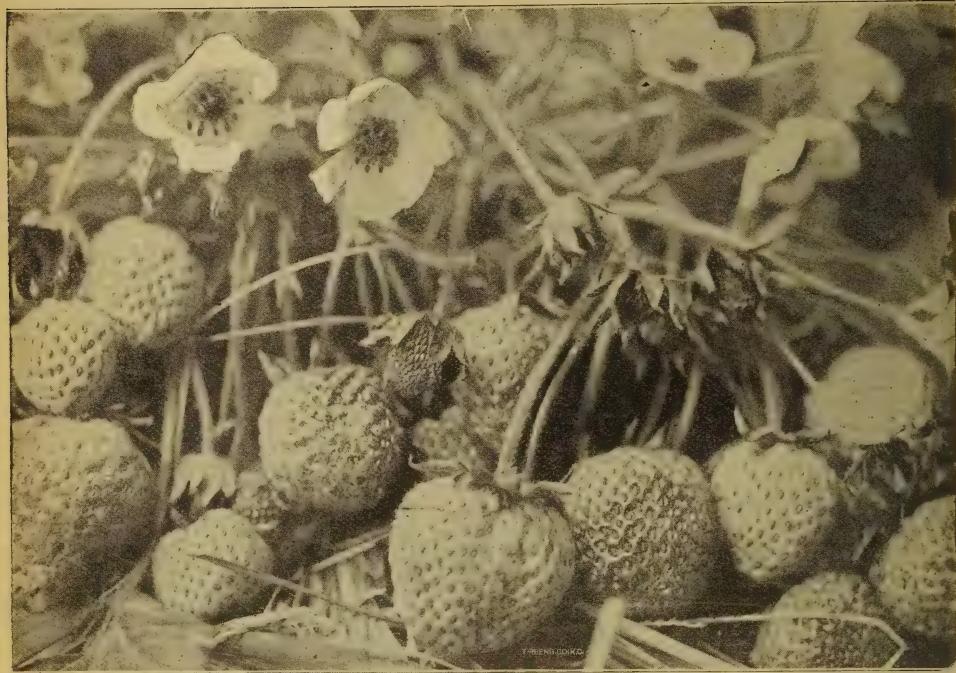
Throughout the parish are scattered numerous saw mills, stave mills, and there are produced annually 15,000,000 feet of pine lumber, as well as large quantities of oak staves, cypress shingles, cottonwood for box materials, etc. The prevailing timber consists of pine, oak, gum, cypress, hickory, pecan, sycamore, cottonwood and beech.

From the Orchards and Truck Gardens.

In Neosho, Mo., and vicinity, the development of the fruit and truck industry is proceeding with considerable rapidity. The strawberry crop of 1903 amounted to 62 car loads and was valued at \$72,000, the entire crop being taken from 300 acres. The acreage to be planted in 1904, under the agreement of the growers, will

amount to 650 acres, which under favorable conditions should yield one hundred and fifty car loads.

The Ozark Fruit and Storage Company has been recently organized. This company now owns 1,980 acres of fruit lands of which 350 acres are in bearing orchard. The company expects to acquire by pur-



A SHORT RANGE VIEW OF A STRAWBERRY PLANT.

chase 10,000 additional acres. Most of the stockholders are residents of Joplin and Carthage, Mo.

J. H. and J. L. Pelham of Neosho have made good money on their 16½ acres of orchard. There are 1,000 Missouri Pip-
pin, Winesap and Ben Davis trees; 12 years old. This orchard yielded nearly 2,000 bushels of apples this season. Each of the varieties bore well, but the least profitable was the Ben Davis, which was the most damaged by insect pests. The trees have been well cultivated, sprayed and are in fine condition. The crop last year was large; also in 1901. Prospects favor a good yield in 1904. The ground is mellow and crops of cow peas have enriched it. The Pelhams have a new orchard of 12½ acres, half in Winesaps and half in M. B. Twigs. More acres will be planted. Nine acres are in strawberries.

The apple crop in the United States this year is 35,800,000 barrels, against 44,220,000 in 1902 and 26,970,000 in 1901. Arkansas' crop this year is 250,000 barrels; in 1902 it was 750,000; 1901, 950,000; 1900, 1,000,000; 1899, 937,000; 1889, 631,000. The bulk of this year's

crop was grown in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio and Maine. Arkansas can increase her apple crop ten-fold and yet be in no danger of over-production.

The members of the Gentry, Ark., Fruit Growers' Association, at a meeting held November 3, increased their capital stock to \$25,000. The preliminary arrangements for the handling of the crop of 1904 were perfected. The new plantings of orchard for 1903 amounted to 5,000 acres.

Mr. C. C. Lale of Gentry has just finished the work of setting out 1,000 cherry trees on his farm east of town. This will be the largest cherry orchard in the state of Arkansas.

The articles of Association of the "Sunnyside" Fruit Farm Association were filed recently at Fort Smith, Ark. The capital is \$25,000, nearly all paid up. The farm of the company consists of 260 acres, part on a bluff and part in the prairie. It now has growing 5,000 Elberta peach trees, but during the spring there will be planted 10,000 peach trees, 5,000 apple trees, 10 acres in strawberries and 25 acres in

vineyard. A part of the land will be planted in pecans.

Near Beaumont, Tex., Mr. M. F. Touti has leased 50 acres of truck land and is now getting ready for the winter campaign. His first crop will be in cabbage to which the entire 50 acres will be devoted. If this crop succeeds the grower should clean up a large sum of money. The summer crop will consist of mixed vegetables to be followed by another cabbage crop.

Mr. C. T. Heisig, in the same vicinity, is interesting himself in a fish culture farm. Mr. Heisig has an artificial 45 acre lake that is situated on the highest point of his holdings. A little over a year and a half ago, this lake was stocked with 2,000 big mouth, black bass. The waters of the lake proved so satisfactory to the life and growth of the fish, that many have grown to be nearly ten inches long in that time. Besides this, they have multiplied so wonderfully well, that the lake is one of the best stocked in Texas. No fishing will be allowed in this pond however, for at least another year, and Mr. Heisig is promising all of his friends at least one day's outing on the banks of the lake with a fishing pole and bobber. The peculiar lay of the lake makes it both a drain and an irrigation ditch. In wet weather, all surface rain is pumped into it, and when a dry spell has settled down, all the foreman of the farm has to do is to turn on a few faucets and water pours out in all directions, flooding the farm at practically no expense.

The East Texas Fruit and Truck Growers' Union shipped the following number of cars this year: Potatoes, 71; mixed cars, 19; cantaloupes, 8; watermelons, 12; tomatoes, 261; total, 371. There were twenty-three cars of potatoes and eleven cars of tomatoes sold on the track and the balance sold by shippers' agents at Northern points. Comparing records of previous shipping seasons with this they show: First, bulk of crop movement this year at least ten days late; secondly, that a reasonable proportion of potato sales were made f. o. b. track, being 32.4 per cent of shipments offered.

J. L. McKnight, of Dialsville, Tex., and J. E. McFarland, of Jacksonville, Tex., both representing the Texas Fruit and Truck Growers' Union, who were at Kansas City, Mo., appeared before the retail grocers' section of the Manufacturers'

and Merchants' Association recently in behalf of a movement for the betterment of Texas fruit and produce. Both men were here on the same mission and both stayed several days in behalf of it.

The idea of the men, as explained by them, is to have all fruit and truck sent out of Texas graded by the growers and handled through the Association. In this way established grades and brands will be recognized by buyers and prices will be more stable. The same plan, pursued in California through consolidation of fruit growers, has placed goods from there on an established basis which is known the world over. The two men were here to get the wholesalers to demand this action, and the grocers stand for it without question.

The Association they represented sent 1,250 cars of tomatoes alone out of Texas this year, 1,160 of them within thirty days. But the fruit was damaged by the packing, the goods not running uniform. As a consequence buyers were inclined to pay lower prices on an average than would have been the case otherwise. It costs 10 cents to pack the fruit and 10 cents more for the package, which, added to the 17 cents freight here, makes it cost 37 cents here laid down. The goods must sell for 50 cents a box here or there is a loss, and not all of it does. It is hoped to cull out the inferior goods and can them and only send the best to market, and handle all these through the Association. Thus it is believed better average prices can be had, and more money be made even on smaller shipments.

The fall potato crop at Atlanta, Tex., in Cass county, has been a fine one and has been profitable. The cane syrup crop has been excellent, yielding 500 gallons to the acre and selling readily at 50 cents per gallon. The Truck Farmers' Association has received several thousand tin cans for canning their syrup. The average farmer here is making \$100 per acre on land that sells for \$10 to \$15 per acre.

In Louisiana the matter of fruit growing is now receiving considerable attention. The lands are well suited for the purpose. At Blanchard, La., Dr. L. H. A. Nickerson of Quincy, Ill., is preparing the ground to plant 2,000 acres in peaches and at Frierson, La., a few miles south of Shreveport, two orchard companies have been located. The Frierson Orchard Company has filed its articles of incorporation and will begin to plant 2,000 acres dur-

ing the coming spring, the principal crop to be in peaches. The Louisiana Orchard Culture Company has located at the same place. Both companies will plant or-

chards on their own account, but will also undertake the planting of orchards for non-residents who desire to make investments of this character.

Some Towns in the Louisiana Timber Belt.

Sabine, Vernon and Calcasieu parishes in Louisiana have been settled since 1850. Though always having a sparse population, they have been fairly prosperous. These parishes are heavily timbered with the finest long leaf pine in the United States. The lack of transportation kept this timber in reserve until the construction of the Kansas City Southern railway, which has made several million acres of it readily accessible and the result has been the growth of a number of prosperous lumbering towns, extending from Mansfield, La., south to Beaumont, Texas, and Lake Charles, La. There is probably no other line of railroad now in the United States excepting in Oregon and Washington that has on its line a greater number and more extensive saw mills, stave mills and wood working establishments. The output of lumber is enormous and its manufacture at present the engrossing pursuit of the people.

The soils in these parishes have been found fairly productive and corn, cotton and sugar cane have been grown since the settlement of the country. They are all well watered, and when the timber has been cleared off they will beyond doubt offer attractions to new settlers. At present much of the land is in possession of the large milling companies and no attempts at systematic colonization are made.

The town of Many is the parish seat of Sabine parish and was established about the year 1850. Its present population is about one thousand. Its principal business is the handling of the cotton and other crops of the adjacent country. The annual business amounts to about \$250,000. The quantity of cotton handled is from 10,000 to 11,000 bales and the value of farm improvements within five miles of the town is about \$200,000.

The town of Fisher, in Sabine parish, has about one thousand people, all engaged in the saw mills of the Louisiana Long Leaf Lumber Company located there. The manufacture of lumber, on a very large scale, is the only business done at Fisher. At present there are no farm lands in the market.

Zwolle, Florien and Christie are also saw mill towns, the entire population in each being engaged in the manufacture of lumber.

Leesville is the parish seat of Vernon parish and has 2,500 inhabitants. It is a well built town, well provided with modern conveniences of various kinds. Manufactured lumber is the principal product of the town, as the Nona Mills Company have their largest mills at this place. Leesville has a good system of water works with six miles of mains and ample fire protection, a telephone exchange and electric light plant, an ice plant of fifteen tons capacity, foundries, two banks, numerous churches, steam laundry, two newspapers, bottling works, several good hotels and numerous commercial establishments. The town is growing rapidly and the erection of substantial buildings is the order of the day. The export from Leesville is 2500 car loads of lumber and about 2000 bales of cotton per annum. The bank deposits amount to \$50,000 and the business of the town to about \$10,000 per month. Farming in a small way is carried on in the adjacent country, which is found suitable for the production of cotton, corn, sugar cane, some rice, garden truck, etc. Poultry and sheep are raised more or less extensively and find a good local market. Individual land holdings are few and far between and until more of the timber is cleared off comparatively slow progress will be made in the agricultural development of the country.

Hornbeck, in Vernon parish, has about 800 inhabitants. It was originally a saw mill site, but the development of the adjacent country in an agricultural way and the fact of its being a division terminus of the railway has warranted the growth it has made. The town handles some 200 to 300 bales of cotton and several hundred car loads of lumber per annum. Fruits, particularly peaches, are a handsome marketable fruit for which there is a ready market, and there is a good opening for the future development of this industry. Lands, when obtainable, generally sell at about \$10 per acre.

Pickering and Neame are both saw mill stations, each the site of an enormous mill. The population of each is about 1000, all of whom are engaged in the manufacture of lumber. They ship about 4000 car loads of lumber each per annum. Farm lands are not obtainable at either point and nothing has been done in the way of developing the agricultural resources of the vicinity.

De Ridder, in Calcasieu parish, is one of the most prosperous lumbering towns on the line of the Kansas City Southern railway between Shreveport and Beaumont. The town has 2,200 inhabitants, a complete system of water works, obtaining its supply from an artesian well 205 feet deep, an ice and electric light plant, a public school erected at a cost of \$10,000. The manufacture of lumber is the principal industry, though not the only source of business. The Hudson River Lumber Company operates a mill of 150,000 daily capacity and this company, together with the King-Ryder Lumber Company at Bon Ami, own 82,000 acres of timber land in Louisiana. The Bon-Ami mills are three miles south of De Ridder and employ about 1,000 men. The W. O. Brice mills at De Ridder cut about 40,000 feet per day and during last year shipped about 1,000,000 feet of lumber and total shipments from De Ridder were about 2,000,000 feet. The Hudson

River Company has built about seven miles of tramways, by means of which the logs are hauled from the surrounding forests. The shipping of piling is an important industry at this point. During the past year there were shipped 69,000 linear feet of hewn piling, besides fifty car loads of round peeled piling. A mile and a half north of De Ridder is the Stevenson mill, probably the largest saw mill in the state, having a daily capacity of 200,000 feet of lumber.

Some development has been made in agricultural lines. In the uplands east of De Ridder, peaches, plums and other fruits are grown more or less extensively, and bee keeping is an important local industry. The cattle shipments are of considerable magnitude. The country surrounding De Ridder presents some agricultural possibilities. The farmers raise cotton, corn, sugar, some fruit and considerable number of cattle and sheep. The town was laid out in 1897, and has been steadily growing ever since. Its cotton shipments amount to about 2,500 bales, and of wool about 150,000 pounds are handled annually. It is the second largest wool market in the state.

Singer, also in Calcasieu parish, is a comparatively new town, of about 300 inhabitants, some sixty miles north of Beaumont. It is a lumber town pure and simple and handles more piling than any three other places on the line. One shipment alone of 276 cars went to Kansas City, Mo., to repair flood damages. There are some 55,000 acres of fine timber surrounding the town, which are expected to come into market soon and cause the erection of one or two huge mills. Surrounding the town are several mills which at present furnish a large amount of dressed and finished lumber.

The surrounding country produces some corn, cotton and hogs, but is only developed in a small way, there being but little opportunity for further development until the timber has been removed. This may require a year or two.



Latest Game Laws of Texas and Missouri.

TEXAS GAME LAW.

The new game law passed by the legislature went into effect July 1. In order that the sports may have no trouble along this line, the provisions of the law are given below:

Section 1.—Unlawful to kill, catch, en-snare or have in possession for five years, living or dead, any wild bird other than game birds.

Sec. 2.—Unlawful to purchase, offer for purchase, transport within or without the state for purchase, wild turkeys, ducks, geese, grouse, prairie chickens, pheasants, partridges, doves, quails, pigeons, plovers, snipe, jacksnipe or curlews.

Sec. 3.—Unlawful to destroy nests or take eggs of any wild bird.

Sec. 4.—Fine not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 or imprisonment not less than five nor more than thirty days, or both, for violation. Every bird a separate offense.

Sec. 5.—Unlawful to sell, offer for purchase, deer, antelope, Rocky Mountain sheep, or antlers thereof.

Sec. 6.—Netting or trapping of wild birds prohibited.

Sec. 7.—Unlawful to shoot wild fowl other than by ordinary shotgun placed to shoulder.

Sec. 8.—Unlawful to kill, catch or en-snare Mongolian pheasants, antelopes or Rocky Mountain sheep for five years from passage of this act.

Sec. 9.—Open seasons: Deer—November 1 to January 1. Turkeys, prairie chickens, partridges and quail—November 1 to February 1. Doves—September 1 to February 1.

Unlawful to kill more than twenty-five birds in one day.

Fire hunting at night prohibited.

Sec. 10.—Unlawful for common carrier to transport game without affidavit made by party killing and shipping same. Parties killing game can only transport same by making affidavit that game is for personal use and not for sale.

Sec. 11.—English or European house sparrows, hawks, crows, buzzards, black-birds, rice birds and owls can be killed at any time.

Possession of game out of season is prima facie evidence of guilt, and in every instance of violation every bird or animal constitutes a separate offense.

MISSOURI GAME LAW.

In Missouri deer may not be killed between January 1 and October 1; wild turkey, Chinese pheasant, pinnated grouse (prairie chicken), ruffed grouse or quail between January 1 and November 1; woodcock, turtle dove, meadow lark or plover, between January 1 and August 1; wild duck, between April 1 and October 1. Wild goose and wild turkey may not be shot between sunset and sunrise. Wild song birds or insectivorous birds may not be killed at any season of the year. Quail, pinnated grouse, prairie chicken, wild deer or wild turkey may not be sold or bought before 1906. This section does not apply to game shipped into Missouri from any other state or territory. Shipping any of the above named game killed in the state from one county to another is forbidden. A resident of Missouri is forbidden to kill, trap, en-snare or net any of the above named game or coon, mink, otter, beaver, bear, muskrat or other furred animal in the state.



The Indian Territory.

The Indian Territory is the last piece of land of any size, within the boundaries of the United States, yet to be settled up. Of course, there are a great number of white people here now but the actual settlement of the country has just commenced.

The towns are somewhat ahead of the country; this is caused by the fact that the white man has only been able to get titles to the farming land for three or four months, whereas titles to town property have been granted in some instances over a year. Under the white man's jurisdiction these cities are growing and thriving and are becoming wonderful centers of influence and commerce to the entire Territory.

The Territory in extent covers about 32,000 square miles, and is located between the 34th and 37th parallels of North latitude, and the 17th and 21st degrees of West longitude from Washington. Being in the same latitude with Georgia, Tennessee and North Carolina, it enjoys very much the same climates, and is neither excessively hot in summer nor excessively cold in winter. Farming can be carried on the year round, for with the exception of a very few cold weeks in winter the air is bracing and exhilarating, inviting to outdoor work and exercise, and health-giving to man and beast. The surface of the country is greatly diversified, and the lover of nature in all her forms can find many delightful views here in mountains and valleys, prairies and woodlands, lakes, rivers and streams.

The Washita river in the west, and the Verdigris, the Grand, the Illinois and the Caney in the east, the South Canadian, the Arkansas and the North and Deep Fork Canadians in the central portion, are all magnificent streams, draining a magnificent

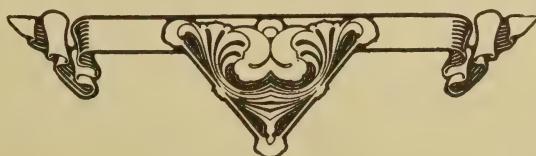
country and watering immense herds of cattle.

The mountainous parts of the Territory are the southeast, in the Choctaw nation, where are the Kimichi, Blue Red Oak, Sans Bois and Seven Devils mountains, and in the Chickasaw nation, the long, low range known as the Arbuckle mountains, and in the Cherokee nation are the Ozark mountains, while the Creek nation has scattered all over it low hills and plateaus, or buttes, as they are called in the vernacular. The hills or plateaus are capable of cultivation and on many of them fine crops are raised from year to year.

The Territory is rich in minerals. This is well known although but little has been done in prospecting for them and much less in their development. In the Choctaw nation and extending northward through the Creek nation immense beds of coal exist and are being worked to some extent in the former place. Zinc, lead, silver, copper, gold and other metals and minerals are also in the Territory, and it is no uncommon thing in talking to men to have them pull from their pockets and show you samples they have found in such and such places.

Gas and oil are here—the former in great quantities, the latter of a very superior grade, but how much or whether in paying quantities remains to be seen.

Corn, wheat, buckwheat, barley, millet, alfalfa, sugar cane, Irish and sweet potatoes, vegetables of all kinds, hay and oats, and everything nearly, that can be raised elsewhere, can be raised in the Indian Territory, and many of them produce larger and better crops than other places. Fruit is plentiful and grows here luxuriantly wherever it is planted.



Wanted.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—A large spoke and handle factory; second growth Hickory abundant; fuel extra cheap and splendid railway facilities. Write to Commercial Club of Fort Smith, E. B. Miller, Secy.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—A first-class steam laundry, machine shops and marine ways, a brick yard, a coal yard for coaling ships, dwelling houses to rent, a wholesale grocery, an opera house, a flouring mill, a

bank (only one here). Port Arthur is a desirable location for exporters of cotton, cotton seed oil, cotton seed meal, grain and lumber; for cotton mills, furniture factory, vehicle and implement factory, cordage and leather factories, and paper mills. The Port Arthur Chamber of Commerce will give you further information and help you to locate.

Industrial Notes.

HUME, MO.—The abundance of natural gas and good clays has attracted the attention of a number of investors from Springfield, Ill., who propose to establish an extensive brick plant at this point.

AMSTERDAM, MO.—The Gibbons & Goldman Coal Company, of Kansas City, have put a large force of men to work for the purpose of developing the coal fields laying a few miles north of town.

PITTSBURG, KAN.—The United Iron Works Co., are now greatly enlarging their foundry and when the improvements are made will have the largest iron works in the state.

There are now under construction in Pittsburg a large new opera house, several extensive brick buildings and a number of private residences.

The growth of the city has been so rapid that the local gas plant has become inadequate. Extensive improvements both in the gas and electric light plants are now under consideration.

JOPLIN, MO.—The water powers at Baxter Springs and Lowell, Kans., on Spring River and Shoal Creek have been acquired by Mr. W. G. Sergeant, of Joplin. Large rock dams are to be built, which will be part of a great electric plant. It is expected to generate 5,000 horse power, which can be transmitted a distance of 75 to 100 miles and be used in manufacturing.

JOPLIN, MO.—Mr. M. M. Sweetman, of Kansas City, Mo., and associates have acquired a franchise for the purpose of supplying Joplin with natural gas from the gas fields near Coffeyville and Independence, Kan.

The construction of a second system of waterworks, to supplement the present inadequate supply, is now a matter of discussion before the city council and the people of Joplin.

The Independent Candy factory has just been organized, and will begin operations at once. About seventy-five people will be em-

ployed about the factory.

GENTRY, ARK.—While digging a well for the city waterworks, zinc ore in quantity has been found. This ore is 125 feet from the surface.

SILOAM SPRINGS, ARK.—The Water Company of Siloam Springs has been chartered with a capital of \$50,000. The water from Box Spring will be carbonated and shipped in five gallon cans to all parts of the country. Agencies will be maintained in Dallas, Fort Worth, Kansas City, St. Louis and other large cities and the water will be handled in carload lots.

SILOAM SPRINGS, ARK.—Some idea of the business done at this place may be gained from the statement of local railroad receipts, which for the past year show a gross amount of \$61,278, obtained from passenger and freight business.

WESTVILLE, I. T.—Borings for oil in the vicinity of Westville have proven satisfactory. Genuine oil sand has been found at a depth of 310 feet and good oil rises to the surface of the water in the well in considerable quantity. The well will be bored to a greater depth, as all the indications are favorable.

The Beatty Nursery, half-mile east of town, has greatly increased its acreage in nursery stock. For the year 1903 over 150,000 young trees were grown. Good indications of copper ore have recently been found a short distance from town.

SALLISAW, I. T.—The growing of sorghum and the manufacture of syrup is developing into a profitable business in this section. Two hundred and forty gallons of sorghum, worth 40 cents per gallon, obtained from one acre, is reported from Henderson's place, four miles south of Prague. This figures up a yield of \$96 per acre. The local sorghum mill turns out an average of over two hundred gallons from every acre grown in cane this season.

CURRENT EVENTS.

41

FORT SMITH, ARK.—A considerable number of blocks in the city are to be paved during the coming season. The average cost will be about \$1,700 per block.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—Mr. O. M. Campbell and others have organized the Fort Smith Refrigerator Works, which are to be constructed at once and be in working order in six months.

MENA, ARK.—The sum of ten thousand dollars has been put in bank to the credit of the local school board. This money is to be used in the construction of a fine new school building.

MENA, ARK.—Mr. W. O. Waterbury, who has opened a slate quarry east of town, has made arrangements for a more extensive development of his quarry, and will be at work with a large force of men in a few weeks.

Mr. W. W. Jones has closed a deal for 80 acres of slate land, which will be developed by the North Wales Slate Company of Mason City, Iowa.

HATTON, ARK.—An extra fine vein of lead ore has been found here at a depth of four feet. It is situated a quarter of a mile from the railway track.

DE QUEEN, ARK.—The De Queen Light, Ice and Cold Storage Company has been organized with a capital of \$50,000. Articles of incorporation have been filed and construction is to begin at an early day.

There is under consideration a plan to form a stock company to operate a woollen mill. The power to operate it is to be taken from the Rolling Fork River, near De Queen.

BEAUMONT, TEX.—The Heinz Rice Mill, which was recently destroyed by fire, is to be immediately rebuilt. The contractors are now figuring on the bids for the new mill.

The rice crop of Jefferson County this year, 1903, is not less than 600,000 sacks, and probably 650,000. This is figuring on an average of 52,000 acres, and an average yield of twelve sacks to the acre. The yield in some portions is as high as twenty-two sacks per acre and on many farms the average is sixteen sacks. At an average value of \$2.75 per acre the crop of Jefferson County is worth \$1,650,000.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—The plans and specifications of the new Sabine Hotel, for which bids are now invited, give the dimensions of the main building at 127 by 55 feet. The two wings will each have dimensions of 113 by 40 feet, making a total length of 353 feet. The hotel will be a three-story building, elegantly equipped and modern in every respect. The old hotel recently destroyed by fire was a Mecca for all trav-

elers within reach and the new hotel in its appointments will be far superior to the old.

The twelve million gallon reservoir for the city's water supply has been completed. The water tower is in course of construction and the pumping machinery is being rapidly installed. In connection with the waterworks, there will be maintained an ice and power plant.

The Port Arthur Rice Mill has handled over 100,000 sacks of rice, and a large quantity is yet to come. Some of the rice fields in the vicinity of Port Arthur have this year, 1903, yielded as high as 28 barrels of rough rice to the acre.

The export business of this port is rapidly increasing. For the November export period have already been shipped 224,000 bushels of wheat, 17,765 bales of cotton, 2,155,661 feet of pine timber, 184,326 pounds of canned corned beef, 2,432,270 gallons illuminating oil, 5,092 gallons of crude oil, total value, \$1,370,870. During October there were shipped 14,000 bales of cotton. The average daily receipts of cotton at this port amounted 1,250 bales.

The steamer "Horseley" cleared for Liverpool December 1st with 4,500 bales of cotton, 80,000 bushels of wheat, 761,200 feet of pine lumber, value \$422,059.

The following named steamers of the Port Arthur Transatlantic Line will be due in December and January: "Waverly," Dec. 2 to load for Bremen; "Cheviot Range," Dec. 3 to load for Hamburg; "Rokeley," Dec. 15th to load for Bremen; "Meridian," Dec. 25th, to load for Liverpool; "Albion," Dec. 27th, to load for Liverpool; "Acacia," Dec. 28th, to load for Bremen; "Montgomery," Dec. 31st, to load for Bremen; "Rosebank," January 3d, to load for Hamburg; "Hentcliffe," Jan. 10th, to load for Rotterdam; "Sandsend," Jan. 15th, to load for Liverpool.

LAKE CHARLES, LA.—Messrs. H. S. Becklemire of Mt. Pulaski, Ills., and J. Perry, of Chicago, have arranged to build a large hardwood mill at this point. They have large timber holdings in this section.

The Rice Millers' Association has compiled the rice receipts of Louisiana and Texas up to November 1st, 1903. The entire receipts of the two states, including New Orleans, were 3,370,138 sacks, of which 2,281,139 sacks were reported by the forty-six mills in Louisiana, and Texas, 730,800 sacks were received at New Orleans and 358,191 sacks are stored in 26 warehouses in the states named. The total stock of rough and cleaned rice on hand at all the mills and warehouses on November 1st was 2,572 sacks.



RELIABLE INFORMATION.

About the Kansas City Southern Country.

If you desire special information concerning any section of country along the line of the K. C. S. Ry.; if you want information concerning the quality and value of lands; the possibilities of profitable farming, fruit growing, stock raising, truck raising, or the opportunities for business awaiting you or if you are looking for resorts for pleasure or health, write to any of the addresses given below and a prompt reply is assured.

General Farming Lands.

Amoret, Mo.—C. H. Hutchins.
 Asbury, Mo.—E. M. Whetsell.
 Bentonville, Ark.—M. O. Mason & Co.
 Beaumont, Tex.—Oswald Realty Co.
 Bloomburg, Tex.—Doc Anthony.
 De Queen, Ark.—Towson & Johnson, W. A. Craig.
 De Ridder, La.—H. E. Hall.
 Drexel, Mo.—C. E. Faulkner & Co.
 De Quincy, La.—D. D. Herford.
 Florien, La.—J. W. Miller.
 Fort Smith, Ark.—J. E. Marshall.
 Gentry, Ark.—C. C. Late, L. H. Moore.
 Gillham, Ark.—Geo. L. Rector.
 Grannis, Ark.—E. H. Poe, B. E. Harlowe.
 Hatfield, Ark.—W. N. Martin.
 Horatio, Ark.—J. B. Martin.
 Janssen, Ark.—F. M. Cecil.
 Kansas City, Mo.—E. O. Haight, 553 Gibraltar Bldg.
 Leesville, La.—J. W. Dennis.

Marble City, I. T.—E. Bee Guthrey.
 Mena, Ark.—W. H. Cloe, G. B. Dennis.
 Mooringsport, La.—H. S. Weston.
 Many, La.—Dan Vandegaer.
 Neosho, Mo.—S. L. Davis.
 Noel, Mo.—C. M. Harmon.
 Port Arthur, Tex.—Geo. M. Craig.
 Richards, Mo.—C. W. Wilder, Haas & Co.
 Rodessa, La.—A. C. Pitts.
 Stotesbury, Mo.—A. F. Wilson.
 Sulphur Springs, Ark.—Church & Paul.
 Shreveport, La.—J. E. Murray & Co.
 Texarkana, Tex.—C. R. Craig, G. Less & Co., Moore
 & O'Neal.
 Waldron, Ark.—Forrester Duncan Lant Co.
 Westville, I. T.—R. H. Couch.
 Winthrop, Ark.—W. A. Black.
 Zwolle, La.—L. B. Gay.

Rice Lands, for Sale and for Rent. Oil Lands.

Lake Charles, La.—A. V. Eastman, mgr. North American Land & Timber Co.
 Port Arthur, Tex.—Geo. M. Craig.

Nederland, Tex.—A. Burson.
 Beaumont, Tex.—Oswald Realty Co.

Timber Lands and Mill Properties.

Kansas City, Mo.—F. A. Hornbeck Co., 7th and Wyandotte Sts.

U. S. Government Lands.

Arkansas—F. S. Baker, Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Harrison, Ark.; E. A. Schicker, Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Camden, Ark.

Louisiana—U. S. Land Office, Natchitoches, La.
 Missouri—G. A. Raney, Receiver, U. S. Land Office Springfield, Mo.

Cherokee and Choctaw Indian Lands.

Marble City, I. T.—E. Bee Guthrey.
 Sallisaw, I. T.—Bank of Sallisaw.
 Stilwell, I. T.—Bank of Stilwell.

Tahlequah—Commercial Club, Waddie Hudson, Secy
 Westville, I. T.—R. H. Couch.

Commercial Fruit and Truck Growers.

Amoret, Mo.—Darby Fruit Company.
 Ashdown, Ark.—Truck Growers' Assn., Mr. Lott, Secy.
 Atlanta, Tex.—Cass County Fruit & Truck Growers' Assn., J. M. Fletcher, Secy.
 Bentonville, Ark.—Horticultural Assn.
 Bloomburg, Tex.—Truck Growers' Assn. W. A. Smith, Secy.
 Cooper, La.—Fruit & Truck Growers' Assn., J. R. Noll, Secy.
 Cove, Ark.—Cove Horticultural Society, W. F. Welty, Secy.
 Decatur, Ark.—Decatur Fruit Growers' Assn. E. N. Plank, Secy.
 De Queen, Ark.—Fruit & Vegetable Growers' Assn., Bert Johnson, Secy.
 De Queen, Ark.—Southern Orchard Planting Assn.
 De Quincy, La.—Calcasieu Fruit Growers' Assn., T. J. Faust, Pres.
 Frierson, La.—Louisiana Orchard Culture Co.
 Frierson, La.—Frierson Orchard Co.
 Gans, I. T.—Melon Growers' Assn., W. E. Harley, Secy.
 Gravette, Ark.—Gravette Hort. Society, A. C. Veach, Secy.
 Hornbeck, La.—Fruit & Truck Growers' Assn., Dr. F. R. Jones, Secy.
 Gentry, Ark.—Gentry Fruit Growers' Assn., O. W. Paterson, Secy.

Goodman, Mo.—Ozark Fruit Co
 Grannis, Ark.—Truck Growers' Assn., G. W. Hinkle Secy.
 Grannis, Ark.—Melon Growers' Assn., Mr. Burdette, Secy.
 Leesville, La.—Fruit & Truck Growers' Assn., V. O. Craft, Secy.
 Mena, Ark.—Mena Horticultural Society, A. W. St. John, Pres.
 Neosho, Mo.—Neosho, Fruit Growers' Assn., F. H. Speakman, Secy.
 Noel, Mo.—(Strawberries), S. A. Meade, John Wilson, W. H. Pillsbury.
 Noel, Mo.—(Apples and Peaches) F. A. Marshall, E. W. Perry, R. C. Perry.
 Orange, La.—Fruit & Truck Growers' Union, J. M. Coverly, Secy.
 Poteau, I. T.—Poteau Fruit Co., Ed. McKenna, Pres.
 Ravanna, Ark.—Ravanna Truck Growers' Assn., R. P. Yates, Secy.
 Rodessa, Mo.—Rodessa Truck Growers, Assn., G. W. Rutledge, Secy.
 Sallisaw, I. T.—W. W. Wheeler, A. Quesenbury.
 Siloam Springs, Ark.—Fruit Growers' & Shippers', Assn., C. A. Ford, Secy.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Janssen, Ark.—Vandervoort P. O., Truck Growers' Assn., G. D. Hinkle, Secy.
 Kausas City, Mo.—L. A. Goodman.
 Lake Charles, La.—Horticultural and Truck Growers' Society, Wm. Teal, Secy.
 Lanagan, Mo.—Ozark Orchard Co.
 Logansport, La.—Truck Growers' Assn., P. G. R. Bell, Secy.
 Leesville, La.—Truck Farmers' Assn.
 Many, La.—Fruit and Truck Growers' Assn., V. Petty Secy.

Texarkana, Tex.—A. V. Swaty, Horticultural agent, K. C. S. Ry., Texarkana Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Assn., L. A. Whatley, Secy.

Winthrop, Ark.—Fruit Growers' Assn., W. A. Black, Secy.

Vivian, La.—Truck Growers' Assn.; Fruits, J. A. Heath, Rev. Browning, Frank Powell.

Dealers in Fruit and Truck Lands.

Bentonville, Ark.—M. O. Mason & Co.
 Bloomburg, Tex.—Doc, Anthony.
 Hornbeck, La.—G. G. Leach.
 De Queen, Ark.—Towson & Johnson, W. A. Craig.
 Gillham, Ark.—Geo. L. Rector.
 Grannis, Ark.—B. E. Harlow.

Mena, Ark.—W. H. Cloe.
 Neosho, Mo.—S. L. Davis.
 Kausas City, Mo.—E. O. Haight, 553 Gibralter Bldg.
 Gentry, Ark.—C. C. Lale.
 Texarkana, Ark.—C. R. Craig, G. Less & Co., Moore & O'Neal.

Business Locations.

Write to S. G. Warner, General Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo., for copy of "K. C. S. Opportunities for Business" or write to any of the commercial associations named below.

Amsterdam, Mo.—Commercial Club, G. V. Boswell, Secy.
 Beaumont, Tex.—Chamber of Commerce, D. Woodhead, Secy.
 Crowley, La.—Crowley Progressive Union, Frank Randolph, Secy.
 De Queen, Ark.—Business Men's Club, O. T. Wing, Secy.
 Drexel, Mo.—Interstate Bank, C. C. Cable, Cash.
 Fort Smith, Ark.—Commercial Club, J. H. Miller, Secy.
 Gentry, Ark.—Commercial Club, Leo A. Moore, Secy.
 Gillham, Ark.—Southwest Arkausas Miners' Association, W. A. Batson, Secy.
 Gravette, Ark.—Bank of Gravette, A. E. Kinsley, Cash.
 Hume, Mo.—Bank of Hume, E. M. Dickenson, Cash.
 Joplin, Mo.—Joplin Club.
 Lake Charles, La.—Board of Trade, H. B. Milligan, Pres.
 Leesville, La.—First Nat'l Bank, A. L. Franklin, Cash.
 Many, La.—Sabine Valley Bank, Frank Hunter, Cash.
 Mena, Ark.—Business Men's Club.
 Merwin, Mo.—Bank of Merwin, C. P. Catron, Cash.

Neosho, Mo.—First Nat'l Bank, J. H. Hughes, Cash.
 Noel, Mo.—Marshall Tatum Bank.
 Orange, Texas—Progressive League, W. D. Betts, Secy.
 Pittsburg, Kans.—Commercial Club, T. P. Waskey, Secretary.
 Poteau, I. T.—Poteau Improvement Co., Ed. McKenna, President.
 Port Arthur, Tex.—Chamber of commerce, Tom W. Huguen, secretary.
 Richards, Mo.—Bank of Richards, L. D. Huffaker, cash.
 Sallisaw, I. T.—Bank of Sallisaw.
 Shreveport, La. A.—Board of Trade, Hy. Hawkins, Secretary.
 Siloam Springs, Ark. Board of Trade,—D. Zimmerman.
 Spiro, I. T.—Improvement Co., W. T. Caldwell, secy.
 Stilwell, I. T.—Bank of Stilwell, W. H. Davis, Cashier.
 Texarkana, Tex.—Commercial Club, J. F. Black, Secretary.
 Westville, I. T.—Westville Bank, R. T. Carter, Cash.
 Winthrop, Ark.—Commercial Club, L. Josephs, Secy.

Health and Pleasure Resorts.

Write to S. G. Warner, General Passenger Agent, for "K. C. S. Health and Pleasure Resort" book or address any of the agents of the K. C. S. Ry. at the following named stations:

Neosho, Mo.—Spring City Hotel, Central Hotel, Southern Hotel.
 Noel, Mo.—City Hotel.
 Siloam Springs, Ark.—Board of Trade, John Ewing House, Cottage Hotel.
 Sulphur Springs, Ark.—C. H. Hibler.
 Waldron, Ark.—Continental Hotel, Thompson House, Smith House.
 Mena, Ark.—Business Men's Club, Hotel Mena, National Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel.
 Baker Springs, Ark.—Baker Springs Hotel.
 Wickes Station, Ark.
 Bogg Springs, Ark., Ascetis P. O.—Bogg Springs Hotel.
 Grannis, Ark.—Grannis Hotel, Jackson House.
 Port Arthur, Tex.—Geo. M. Craig, Hotel Sabine, Lake View Hotel.
 Beaumont, Tex.—The Oaks Hotel.
 Lake Charles, La.—Board of Trade.
 Orange, Tex.—Board of Trade, New Holland Hotel.
 Small Game, Quail, Rabbits, Squirrels, etc.—Merwin, Amoret, Hume, Stokesbury, Oskaloosa, Asbury, Neosho, Goodman, Lanagan, all in Missouri.

Wild Turkey, Quail, Prairie Chickens, Rabbits, Squirrels etc. Sulphur Springs, Siloam Springs, Ark., Stillwell, Redlands, Poteau, I. T.
Deer, Bear, Turkeys, Raccoon, Opossum and Smaller Game. Rich Mountain, Mena, De Queen, Hatfield, Grannis, Horatio, Ravanna and Janssen, Ark., Texarkana, Texas, Mooringport, Shreveport, Mansfield, Many and Leesville, La., and Beaumont, Tex.

Ducks and Waterfowl in Season, Poteau, I. T., Mooringport, Shreveport, Mansfield, Leesville, and Lake Charles, La., and Beaumont and Port Arthur, Texas.

Black Bass, Trout, Croppie, Perch, Catfish, Amoret, Asbury, Neosho and Noel, Mo., Siloam Springs, Ark., Westville, Stillwell, Redland Poteau, I. T. Mena, De Queen, Rich Mountain, Ravanna, Janssen, Ark., Texarkana, Texas, Mooringport, Shreveport, Mansfield, Leesville, Many, Lake Charles, La., Beaumont, Tex.

Tarpon, Sea Trout, and Salt Water Game Fish, Port Arthur, Texas.

4,000,000 PEACH TREES.**June Buds a Specialty.**

No agents traveled, but sell direct to planters at wholesale prices. Absolutely free from diseases and true to name. Write us for catalogue and prices before placing your order elsewhere. We guarantee our stock to be true to name. Largest peach nursery in the world. Address

J. C. HALE, Winchester, Tenn.

Perkins & Miller Lumber Co. (Ltd.)

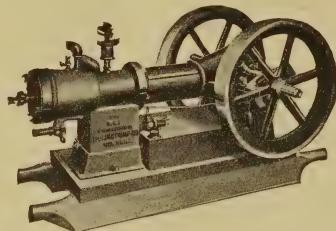
Westlake, La.,

**Want to sell you Yellow Pine
Lumber.**

FOOL-PROOF

BECAUSE IT'S SO SIMPLE

THE ELI GASOLENE ENGINE Is the **BEST** because it has no gears, cams, levers or valve mechanism. Don't Be Jolted into buying a complicated engine that's always out of order—get the **ELI**—no trouble then. Now get busy brother and write for booklet to-day.



"It's what's in 'er 't makes 'er go."



Moline Pump Co.
Sole Manufacturers,
Moline, - - Illinois.

Eli Ad. Shop, St.L.

DISTRIBUTING AGENCIES :

Red Cross Mfg. Co., Bluffton, Ind., Michigan, Ohio,
Indiana and Texas.

E. H. Stuntz, Harrisburg, Pa., Maryland, Virginia and
Eastern Pennsylvania.

Thompson & Hoague, Concord, N. H.,
The New England States.

MISSOURI FARMS FOR SALE.

I have a large list of farms for sale in Bates Vernon and adjoining counties. Rich productive land, lies as fine as you can wish it; from \$20 to \$40 per acre. I am a farmer born in Fulton county, Illinois, and lived for 38 years near Prairie City, Iowa. Come to my house and I will show these lands free of charge and sell you land at owner's price. Get price lists and particulars. Write your name and address plainly to **A. F. WILSON, Stotesbury, Mo.**

OVER ONE MILLION Choice Apple, Peach and all other kinds of Nursery Stock to offer Planters fall of 1903. Get our prices before placing your order.

We will save you money.
IMPROVED TREE PROTECTORS $\frac{1}{2}$ Each.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries, FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

**B. E. HARLOW, REAL ESTATE AGENT,
GRANNIS, ARK.**

Buys and sells farms and town property and mineral lands. Fruit lands in southwest Arkansas a specialty. Write me your wants and I will see that you get what you are looking for. I am doing the business and have for two years, and I guarantee satisfaction.

NOTARY PUBLIC IN OFFICE.

**R. H. COUCH,
LAWYER.**

Practice in the Indian Territory Courts
Land Matters a Specialty.
Notary Public.

Westville, Ind. Territory.

**Forrester-Duncan Land Co.,
Waldron, Arkansas.**

Farming, Timber, Fruit and Coal
Land, and Town Lots.

Correspondence solicited.

IF YOU WANT

To Buy a Farm,
To Buy a Home,
To Buy City Lots,
Your Taxes Paid,
Collections Made.

Call at No. 8 North 7th St.
Fort Smith, Ark. **J. E. Marshall.**

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Southwest Arkansas Lands

To the Homeseeker:—We are selling good Agricultural Lands in tracts from 40 to 160 acres, from \$4.00 to \$10.00 per acre.

Terms:—\$25.00 to \$100.00 cash, balance in four annual payments with eight per cent interest.

To the Investor:—We have splendid opportunities for capital in River Bottom Farms, Timber Lands, Unimproved Lands.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLETS.

MOORE & O'NEIL, Real Estate, *Texarkana,
Texas*

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

CAPITAL,	\$ 250,000.00
SURPLUS,	250,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS,	325,000.00
DEPOSITS,	14,500,000.00

L. H. Moore, Prest. Leo A. Moore, Cashier.

STATE BANK

OF GENTRY, ARK.

Does a General Banking Business, Makes Loans,
Buys and Sells City and Farm Property.

GENTRY, ARK.

The Cosmopolitan Hotel, TEXARKANA.

Opposite all Depots. Nearest Business
Center. Cafe in Connection.

McCARTNEY & SON, — Proprietors.

Gravette, Benton Co., Ark.

LOOK HERE! If you are not satisfied and want a home where there are good Schools, Churches, healthy Climate, good Water, no Saloons, no Negroes, no Malaria; where land is cheap, yet that produces one to two hundred dollars per acre when set in peaches, apples and berries, write for descriptive matter. J. T. OSWALT; Gravette, Ark. Immigration Agt. K. C. S. Ry.

MISSOURI AND KANSAS FARMS.

We have a choice list of improved farm lands in Miami County, Kans., and Bates and Cass Counties, Mo., within 50 miles of Kansas City, at from \$25 to \$50 per acre. Terms to suit purchaser.

Address,

C. E. FAULKNER & CO., Drexel, Mo.

We Want You

The Homeseeker and Investor To investigate the wonderful opportunities offered by

SEVIER, the Banner County of Western Arkansas.

Fruit Growing Our up-lands for fruit and vegetables are the **PEER** of all. Our bottom-lands for cotton or corn are unexcelled.

Stock Raising With unlimited range presents an attractive field.

Timber Vast timber areas for the Manufacturer are at hand.

Mining Rich deposits of Lead, Zinc, Copper, Antimony, etc.

Get posted by addressing

TOWSON & JOHNSON, Real Estate Brokers, De Queen, Ark.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY 1, 1878.

MARION STAPLES,

Real Estate, Loan and
Immigration Agent,
Kansas City Southern.

Joplin, Jasper County, Missouri.

Home-seekers, Grain and Stock Growers, do not get the impression that the City of Joplin, the great mining center of the Southwest, is barren of rich farming lands. Jasper County is one of the Banner Agricultural Counties of the Southwest, and is settled with 100,000 prosperous people. I have an abundance of fine farms, ranging from \$30 to \$75 per acre. Mines and Mineral lands; also cheap Fruit, Timber and Grazing Lands in the Southern counties.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

RICE LANDS WITH OIL FEATURES

The North American Land and Timber Co. (Ltd.) London, England, offers several thousand acres of land susceptible to easy and economical irrigation at most attractive prices. One tract in particular has located in its center oil wells that are certain producers. Transportation facilities close at hand, including pipe line and storage capacity in abundance. The Welsh Oil Field is but a short distance from this tract, which gives it a substantial value. Correspondence invited—fuller details gladly given.

A. V. EASTMAN, Manager.

Lake Charles, Louisiana.

Gentry, Benton County, Arkansas.

Get a fine Farm or a Fruit Orchard in the BIG RED APPLE COUNTRY where you can produce all standard crops, raise live stock and grow the finest fruits in the United States. Gentry ships about 400 car loads of fruit per season. Write for information, prices, etc., to

C. C. LALE, Gentry, Ark.

THE EWING HOUSE,

SILOAM SPRINGS, ARK.

25 ROOMS. Rates, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per Day; \$5.00 to \$7.00 per Week.

**SOUTHERN TIMBER LANDS.
SAW MILL PLANTS.
MILL LOCATIONS.**

**SPECIAL INVESTMENTS
ALONG THE K. C. S. R. R.**

F. A. HORNBECK CO.

(Five Years Land Commissioner K. C., P. & G. R. R.)

Guardian Trust Company Building

Telephone 2900

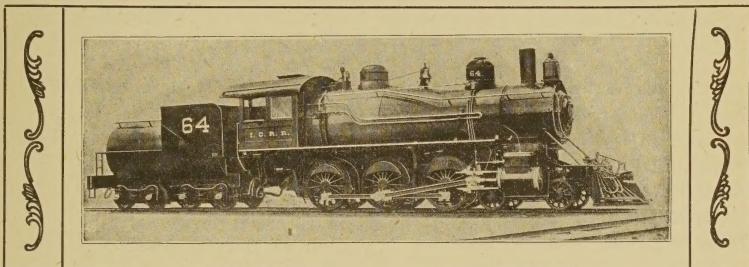
Kansas City, Mo.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

ESTABLISHED 1831 ANNUAL CAPACITY, 1200

SINGLE EXPANSION AND COMPOUND LOCOMOTIVES



Broad and Narrow Gauge Locomotives. Mine and Furnace Locomotives. Compressed Air Locomotives, Tramway Locomotives, Plantation Locomotives, Oil Burning Locomotives.

Electric Locomotives with Westinghouse Motors, Electric Car Trucks, with or without Motors.

All important parts made accurately to gauges and templates, after standard designs or to railroad companies' drawings. Like parts of different locomotives of same class perfectly interchangeable.

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

Cable Address: Baldwin,
Philadelphia.

W. R. PICKERING, President.
WILL A. PICKERING, Vice-Pres. and Gen'l Mgr.

T. M. BARHAM, Secretary.
W. J. FOYE, Gen'l Sales Agt.

W. R. Pickering Lumber Co.,

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.00.

MANUFACTURERS

Yellow Pine

Annual Capacity: 75,000,000 Feet.

Mills: Pickering, La., Barham, La.

General Offices: 319-324 Keith & Perry Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Land Agents Promoting Immigration to Lands on the Line of the Kansas City Southern Railway.

- L. E. Baker, Waterloo, Iowa.
 A. T. Bassarear, Reinbeck, Iowa.
 L. J. Bell, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Benge & Swett, Tahlequah, I. T.
 W. B. Boyack, Oelwein, Iowa.
 Thos. M. Brown, Springfield, Mo.
 John Buchanan, Montour, Iowa.
 C. E. Buell, Kansas City, Mo.
 E. H. Burlingham, Oelwein, Iowa.
 L. M. Campbell, Peoria, Ills.
 P. R. Christophel, Cullom, Ills.
 C. R. Craig, Texarkana, Tex.
 B. T. Crenshaw, Marengo, Iowa.
 F. B. Croft, Stotesbury, Mo.
 G. T. Davidson, Cherryvale, Kans.
 C. H. Davis, Secor, Ills.
 S. L. Davis, Neosho, Mo.
 G. B. Dennis, Mena, Ark.
 C. E. Faulkner & Co., Drexel, Mo.
 F. Ferguson, Parkersburg, Iowa.
 J. M. Gore, Quincy, Ills.
 V. D. Jordon, Atlanta, Mo.
 Otto Greef, Pittsburgh, Kans.
 E. I. Gulick, Denison, Iowa.
 Frank Haas, Richards, Mo.
 E. O. Haight, Kansas City, Mo.
 W. G. Hine, Savannah, Mo.
 Geo. W. Hough, Hubbard, Iowa.
 T. W. Hughen, Port Arthur, Texas.
 C. H. Hutchins, Amoret, Mo.
 Bert Johnson, De Queen, Ark.
 J. D. Justice, Quincy, Ills.
 G. W. King, Montour, Iowa.
 Kluckhohn & Koehler, Le Mars, Ia.
 C. C. Lale, Gentry, Ark.
 J. P. Landes, Port Arthur, Texas.
 Homer J. Long, Mt. Carroll, Ills.
 Dr. F. S. Love, Bowling Green, Mo.
 Mann & Hartman, Commerce Bldg.,
 Kansas City, Mo.
 Alec. McLennan, Marengo, Iowa.
 W. E. Mintor, Kansas City, Mo.
 R. S. Moore, Texarkana, Texas.
 M. L. Mundy, 101 W. Main, Marshall-
 town, Iowa.
 Dr. L. H. A. Nickerson, Quincy, Ills.
 C. R. O'Neal, Texarkana, Texas.
 J. T. Oswalt, Gravette, Ark.
 A. Oswald, Kansas City, Mo.
 Eugene Parrish, Nevada, Mo.
 L. B. Payne, Gravity, Iowa.
 Wm. Peebler, Nelson, Neb.
 S. F. Perry, Glendale, Texas.
 G. W. Pinkerton, Queen City, Mo.
 E. H. Poe, Grannis, Ark.
 John Paul, Mena, Ark.
 L. O. Porter, Clarksville, Iowa.
 W. H. Purdy, Belmond, Iowa.
 C. W. Rahe, Waterloo, Iowa.
 F. C. Reece, Corning, Iowa.
 Chas. M. Roush, 203 5th St., Des
 Moines, Iowa.
 T. J. Seigel, Maquoketa, Iowa.
 Ed G. Sheldon, Kansas City, Mo.
 Wm. E. Sprague, Kansas City, Mo.
 H. T. Smith, Drexel, Mo.
 H. C. Smith, Shenandoah, Iowa.
 J. F. Snoke, Monroe, La.
 Marion Staples, Joplin, Mo.
 P. E. Taylor, Wisner, Neb.
 E. M. Treakle, 20 Waterworks Bldg.,
 Kansas City, Mo.
 W. B. Tyler, Bloomington, Ills.
 J. E. Tomlinson, Centerville, South
 Dakota.
 E. W. Tomlinson, Williams, Iowa.
 H. Thompson, Iola, Kans.
 H. C. Towson, De Queen, Ark.
 E. E. Truex, Maysville, Mo.
 J. H. Vanderlinden, Pella, Iowa.
 T. W. Wade, Springfield, Mo.
 C. W. Wilder, Richards, Mo.
 T. J. Wilhite, Carroll, Iowa.
 A. F. Wilson, Stotesbury, Mo.
 Clarence Wilson, Stotesbury, Mo.
 G. H. Witte, Poteau, I. T.
 J. E. Wright, Chariton, Iowa.
 F. M. Yost, Fort Scott, Kans.

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

STUART R. KNOTT	President.
B. F. DICKSON	General Superintendent.
E. E. SMYTHE	General Freight Agent.
S. G. WARNER	General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. W. METCALF	Superintendent (N. Div.) Pittsburg, Kans.
T. E. JARRETT	Superintendent (S. Div.) Texarkana, Tex.

GENERAL OFFICES, KANSAS CITY, MO.

TEXARKANA & FORT SMITH RAILWAY CO.

STUART R. KNOTT	President
W. S. ESTES	First Vice-President
T. E. JARRETT	Superintendent.
C. E. PERKINS	General Freight Agent.
C. E. SWINDELL	General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

GENERAL OFFICES, TEXARKANA, TEX.

Traffic Representatives of the Port Arthur Route.

The authorized representatives of the Port Arthur Route whose names and addresses are given below will, upon application in person or by letter or telegram, promptly and cheerfully answer any inquiries concerning time of trains, rates of fare and transportation facilities.

BEAUMONT, TEX.	{ J. C. MOW, (K. C. S. R'y) .. Commercial Agent R. A. MORRIS, (T. & Ft. S. R'y) City Ticket Agent
CHICAGO, ILL., Marquette Building.	{ O. G. PARSLEY, (K. C. S. R'y) .. General Agent
DALLAS, TEX.	{ A. CATUNA, (K. C. S. R'y) .. General Agent
FORT SMITH, ARK.	{ H. N. HALL, (K. C. S. R'y) .. General Agent W. H. MAPES, (K. C. S. R'y) City Pass. & Ticket Agt.
HOUSTON, TEX. 206 Main Street.	{ H. C. ARCHER, (K. C. S. R'y) .. General Agent
JOPLIN, MO.	{ C. W. NUNN, (K. C. S. R'y) .. General Agent S. O. LUCAS, (K. C. S. R'y) .. Ticket Agent
KANSAS CITY, MO. 9th and Walnut Streets.	{ J. C. BROWN, (K. C. S. R'y) City Pass. & Ticket Agt. E. C. FOX, (K. C. S. R'y) .. Depot Ticket Agent 2nd and Wyandotte Streets.
LAKE CHARLES, LA.	{ E. E. GIBSON, (K. C. S. R'y) .. Ticket Agent
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 710 Commerce Street.	{ E. E. ELMORE, (K. C. S. R'y) .. General Agent
ST. LOUIS, MO. 513 Houser Building.	{ C. H. IVERS, (K. C. S. R'y) .. General Agent
SHREVEPORT, LA.	{ R. R. MITCHELL, (K. C. S. R'y) .. General Agent A. B. AVERY .. Union Station Ticket Agent
TEXARKANA, TEX.	{ S. G. HOPKINS, (T. & Ft. S. R'y) .. City Passenger and Ticket Agent.
H. D. DUTTON	Traveling Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.
J. H. MORRIS	Traveling Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.
F. E. ROESLER	Traveling Passenger and Immigration Agent Kansas City, Mo.

RICE FARMS FOR RENT AND SALE



For terms of one to three years, in tracts of one hundred to three hundred acres, mostly improved with buildings.

5,000 ACRES OF THE RICHEST RICE LANDS IN TEXAS

These rice farms are situated in Jefferson County, Texas, at and between the town of Nederland and the city of Port Arthur, Texas, convenient to warehouses and rice mills and are supplied with water by the most complete pumping plant in Texas. These lands have yielded rice crops ranging from twelve to twenty barrels per acre, which were sold at \$3.00 to \$3.50 per barrel, and some growers have secured an increase equal to eight per cent on a valuation of one hundred dollars per acre.

The annual rental is two barrels of rough rice for the use of the land, and two barrels of rough rice for the delivery of the water.

A limited quantity of first-class rice land, belonging to and situated under the canals of the Port Arthur Rice Co., can be purchased on acceptable terms at the price of thirty to fifty dollars per acre.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ADDRESS

Port Arthur Rice Co.

A. BURSON,
NEDERLAND, TEX.

E. O. HAIGHT,
551 Gibraltar Building,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

GEO. M. CRAIG,
PORT ARTHUR, TEX.